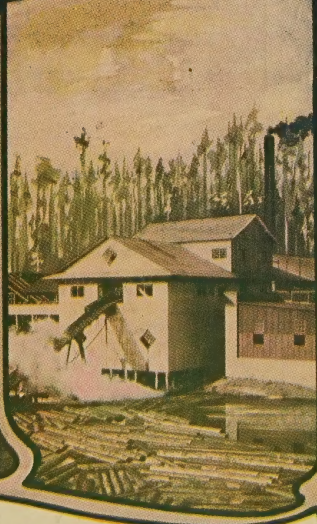
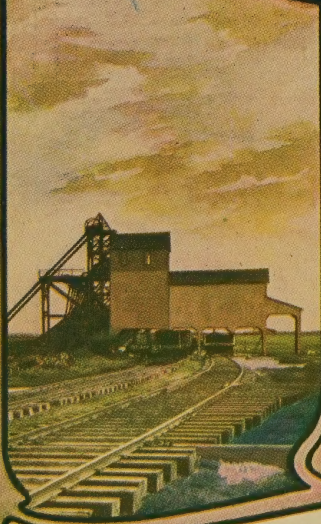




# K.C.S. CURRENT EVENTS

AN  
INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL  
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN  
RAILWAY COMPANY

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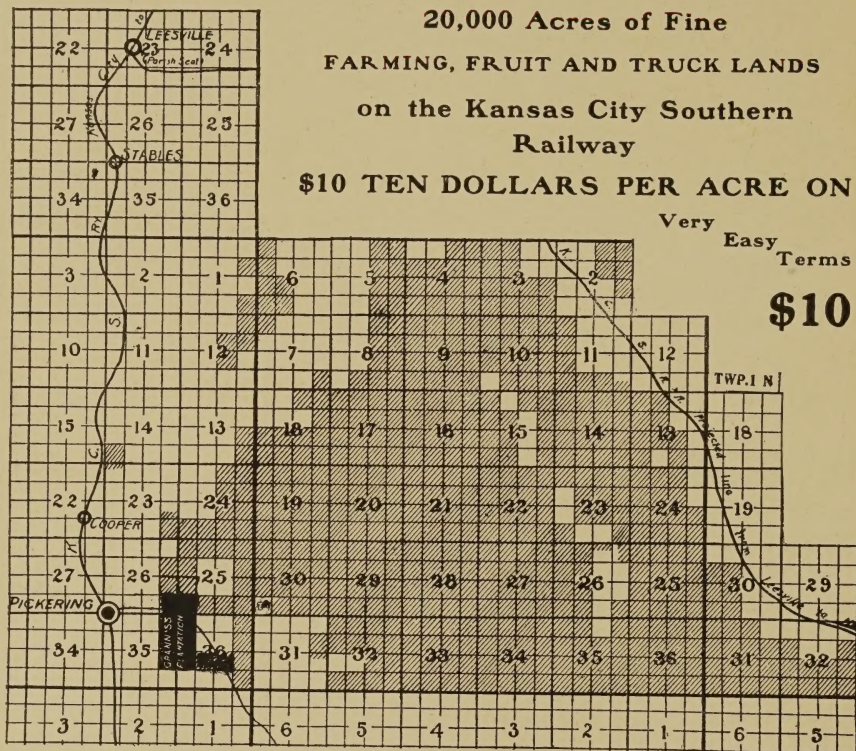
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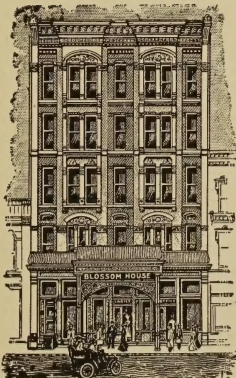
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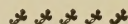
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## CONTENTS

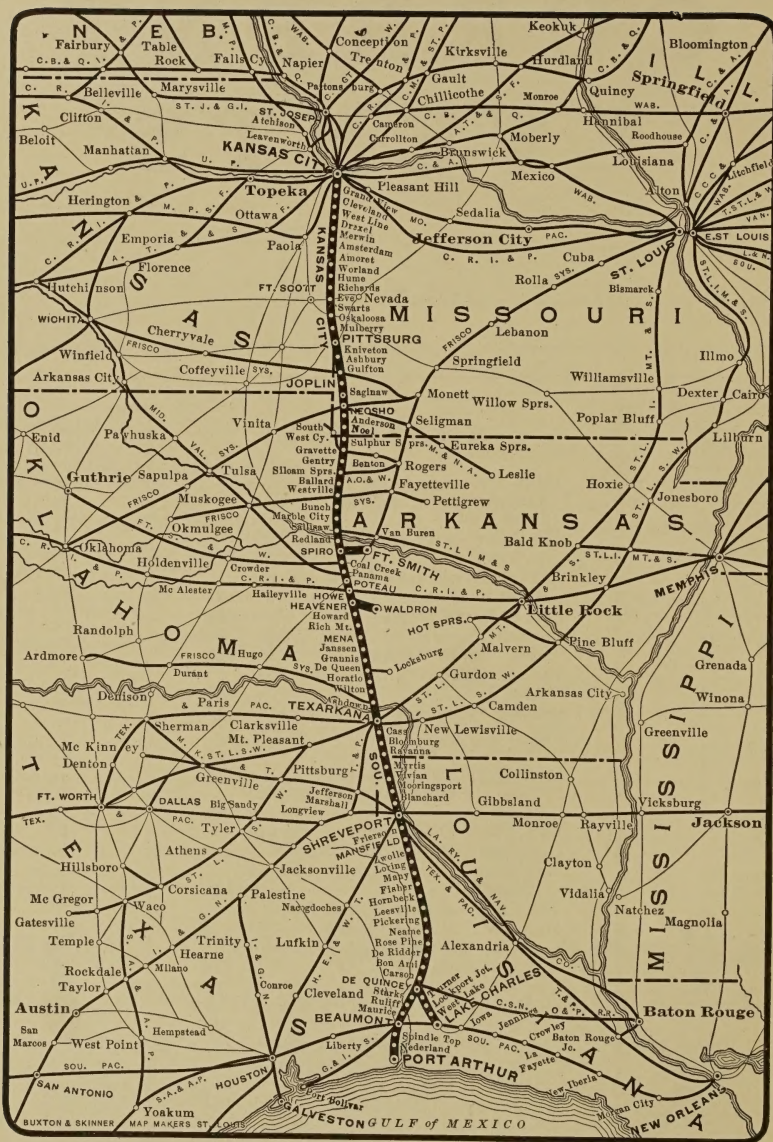
PAGE

CURRENT  
NUMBER  
THIRTY-ONE

Fruit Growing Along the Kansas City Southern Railway. J. Hol- lister Tull - - - - -	119
The Church with Four Steeples. F. E. Roesler - - - - -	121
A Fight with Jack Frost for the Fruit Crop - - - - -	123
Port Arthur's Whale - - - - -	125
General Farming in North Louis- iana. W. H. Harrison, Jr. - -	126
The Experimental Farm at Bon Ami, Louisiana - - - - -	127
Sallisaw, Oklahoma. J. W. Bane -	130
The Story of an Arkansas Farm. Wm. R. Lighton - - - - -	131
Sulphur Springs, Arkansas - - -	138
Fishing for Sport at Port Arthur, Texas - - - - -	139
Last Year's Development Along the Kansas City Southern Railway -	140
Heavener, Oklahoma. Frank Richards - - - - -	141
The Harbor of Port Arthur, Texas -	142
Homeseekers' Excursions - - -	143
Gravette, Benton County, Arkansas. Herb. Lewis - - - - -	144
The Art of Cooking Rice - - - -	145
Gillham, Sevier County, Arkansas. J. J. Roberson - - - - -	146
Gentry, Benton County, Arkansas -	147
U. S. Government Homestead Lands in Arkansas - - - - -	148
Siloam Springs, Arkansas - - -	148
Wickes, Polk County, Arkansas. O. P. Ridgeway - - - - -	150
A Few Items from Pickering, Louisiana - - - - -	151
What Some of the Cities Are Doing -	152
Mr. Gates and Port Arthur - - -	154
Industrial Notes - - - - -	155







MAP OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY



# Fruit Growing Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

J. HOLLISTER TULL

A glance at the map of the Kansas City Southern Railway will soon show you why there are many fine fruit-growing sections along this line.

The line runs into Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas, and fruit is grown in all of these states, but there are special localities, and in these localities there are special fruits that are particularly adapted to that climate, soil, elevation, etc.

A line running north and south, as this one does, naturally runs into a variety of climates and with a variety of climates there is bound to be a variety of fruits. For instance, the apple does not do well in the Gulf country, especially the late fall and winter varieties, neither does the orange or the fig or the grape fruit do well in Arkansas or Missouri, still, if one wants to engage in fruit growing, it does not matter what he wants to grow, with a little search he can find an ideal locality somewhere between Kansas City and the Gulf of Mexico on the Kansas City Southern Railway in which to grow it.

As a matter of convenience for any one interested in fruit growing, the subject will be taken up more in detail with regard to the different kinds of fruit that are now being cultivated and which will readily demonstrate that particular kinds are being grown profitably and prolifically in the several localities. This will demonstrate to the investor that the experimental stage is gone and forgotten and that, as a commercial proposition, fruit growing is a good investment.

For a tree fruit the apple is without a rival, in quality, quantity, variety of uses, and as an all round money-maker. Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas is the home of good apples. The quality of the apples grown in this locality is inferior to none, which will be demonstrated when one sees the list of prizes that it has to its credit. On the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway apple growing is engaged in as far north as Amoret, Mo. To demonstrate what the apple will do in that locality, I will quote from Mr. Shumaker, manager of a large orchard at that place: "After harvesting a splendid crop of fruit last fall (1909), which was over 70 car loads, the writer did not find an apple with a worm hole in the end." Quoting further from Mr. Shumaker: "The immense crop last fall took us over two months to harvest it. The picking gang ranged from about 25 to 60 men and boys daily. We had six wagons, all were loaded every hour, requiring about 10 minutes to load each one. Each wagon carried 50 one-bushel crates, which were hauled to the packing houses located at the Kansas City Southern Railway tracks in Amoret."

A traveler coming South will begin to forget about apples after leaving Amoret until he gets

into Newton and McDonald Counties in the extreme southwest corner of Missouri and into Benton County, Arkansas, which is the northwest corner county. Here he gets into one large apple orchard, in fact, the largest in the world in proportion to the amount of ground covered, as Benton County, Arkansas, has the distinction of containing more apple trees than any other area of similar size in the world. It has been conservatively estimated by one of Benton County's best apple growers that there are  $6\frac{1}{4}$  million apple trees in the county and when they all come into bearing it will take two freight trains daily every day in the year to haul them out. This sounds like an almost impossibility but a careful survey of the country will soon convince one.

The Kansas City Southern Railway runs through five good, growing, hustling fruit towns in this county. All of these towns are large shipping points, and in some of them are large Canning factories, Cider presses, Cold Storage and Ice plants, Distilleries, Evaporators, Vinegar plants, and in fact all up-to-date methods for handling and caring for fruit have been provided for. If a man has fruit that he wants to sell, send to a cider mill, etc., he has it near at hand or he can sell it to a Cannery or a Distillery or an Evaporator, or he can put it in Cold Storage and wait until he wants to sell it. For this reason the apple is the most valuable fruit we have. If a grower does not want to sell to-day he can wait until to-morrow, or if he does not want to pick it to-day he can wait for a while. For this reason it has become the king among fruits, principally on account of its varied uses and its keeping qualities.

Most all of the fall and winter varieties do well in the Ozarks, and after all they are the only varieties that are considered worth growing as a commercial proposition. An apple likes hot sunshine, at the same time it likes cool nights in the fall in ripening time. It likes lime and iron in the soil. The Ozarks in this region furnish all of these ingredients. This is the secret of the flavor, color and size of the Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas apple.

The following statistics for the year of 1907 will give an idea of what Benton County, Ark., alone did in apples and this year there was only about 40 per cent of a crop.

Cars of apples shipped.....	1163
Cars of apples in cold storage.....	283
Total.....	1446
Cars of apples brought.....	\$ 630,960
Evaporated apples brought....	395,100
Cider apples brought.....	31,714
Canning apples brought.....	46,080
Distillery apples brought.....	55,000
Estimated of waste of dried apples.....	46,080
Total.....	\$1,132,654



The next important crop to the apple is the peach. There are several districts in which the peach seems to reach perfection. Two of these are in Arkansas, but are quite a distance apart. Other sections are in Texas and Louisiana. Peaches, as far as quality and quantity are concerned, do not vary as much in the different sections as the number of crops produced in a given number of seasons. We all know that the peach does not produce a full crop every year. The growers in Northwest Arkansas claim that if they can get two crops in five that they can clear from \$100.00 to \$300.00 per acre. Going further South to the section of land along the Kansas City Southern Railway in Polk, Sevier and Little River Counties, Ark., the country seems admirably adapted to the culture of peaches. At Horatio, Ark., is found the largest Elberta Peach orchard in the world, containing 3,300 acres. This orchard has been bearing for 3 or 4 years and has never known a total failure. The present prospects are that they will have 500 cars of peaches this year. This country has an elevation of about 600 feet and is of a rolling nature. The soil contains some iron, with a heavy clay sub-soil. There is enough gravel in it to give the best of drainage.

Benton County, Ark., in 1907 shipped 163 cars of peaches. They are looked upon in this district as a secondary crop and are grown as a catch crop between the apple trees. When an apple orchard is planted for a permanent plantation there is a great deal of room between the trees, before they get large enough to begin bearing. This spare room is generally set to peaches. If the apple trees are planted 30 by 30 feet apart it will take 48 trees to plant an acre. This will also allow for 48 peach trees to be planted on the same ground at the same time. The peach trees will mature much sooner and begin to bring in revenue to pay for the care of the apples while they are maturing. This method of culture is employed a great deal in Northwest Arkansas, hence the peach and apple crops are worked together and the output is very large. When the apple trees get large and the peach trees have produced several crops, the peach trees are cut out, giving ample room for the apple to continue growing. In addition to this method a great deal of land is set to peaches exclusively and grown as a permanent crop. In this way the trees are set about 20 by 20 feet, which makes 108 trees to the acre. One large grower in this country told the writer that he would be willing to plant a peach orchard just to get one good crop from it and then he would be willing to destroy the trees. This gives an idea of the faith that is put in Northwest Arkansas as a fruit country and particularly for peaches.

The peach does well along the south slope of the Ozarks, running down into northwest Louisiana and Northeast Texas. In Marion and Harrison Counties, Texas, just west of Shreveport, La., large quantities of peaches are grown for the Northern markets. These are among the first on the markets and command good prices. When a report like the following is received it ought to convince the prospective investor or fruit grower that peach growing is

a good business: "An entirely new section will be in evidence this year. It is at Marshall, in Harrison County, which will have an output of between 400 and 500 cars from orchards that have been kept strictly up to date in cultivation, pruning and spraying. The output of one orchard in that county in 1908 was better than 100 cars. The fruit went to such widely distant markets as Canada, Maine, Colorado, New York, North Dakota and Pennsylvania, via freight, and in all instances arrived in fine condition, which speaks well for Texas peaches in general and Harrison County in particular.

"Merchants in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri, in which section the bulk of the crop was marketed, report that Harrison County has set the state a pace on high quality goods, and the general tendency especially of the big orchards is to fall in line and give Texas the reputation of putting up the best quality of peaches south of the Mason and Dixon Line."

Along the Kansas City Southern Railway there are districts where all kinds of fruits, both temperate and sub-tropical, will grow and reach perfection. All of the berries, including strawberries, dewberries, raspberries and blackberries grow profusely and where handled on a commercial scale will pay handsomely. The strawberry is grown from down into Louisiana up into Missouri. At Bon Ami, La., special experiments are being conducted to show what the strawberry will do and commercial patches are being planted on the cut over pine lands. In Polk and Sevier County, Ark., strawberries are also getting special attention. It has been found that these berries will reach the Northern markets very early and the best prices are realized on them. These lands are mostly cut-over hardwood timber lands and are sold very cheap. They can be cleared for from \$6 to \$10 per acre and are then ready for planting.

In Northwest Arkansas and Southwest Missouri the strawberry is one of the principal crops, and in some places it is the principal money-crop of the farmers. At Anderson, Mo., a good, prosperous town, as high as \$400.00 has been paid for an acre of berries. The growers in that district think nothing of making from \$200.00 to \$300.00 per acre on their berries. This wonderful berry belt extends from Neosho, Mo., on the north, down through Benton County, Ark.

Anderson, Mo., alone shipped 70 cars of berries this year and this year was not a full crop by any means, as the late frosts that affected the fruit all over the country this spring, cut their crop short. Though they did not have the quantity of berries they expected, they did have a superior berry in quality and the very best prices were realized on them. Their combined sales this year amounted to between \$80,000 and \$90,000. With a favorable crop they expect to ship next season something like 150 cars. Their best markets are Denver, Colo., Kansas City, Mo., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and cities in Kansas and Iowa.

In the Gulf country Figs and Satsuma Oranges are destined to be a big and profitable crop. The Satsuma Orange is a Japanese importation, and when it is budded on to the



Citrus trifoliata, which is the only hardy orange known, it has been found to be very profitable around the Gulf of Mexico. The more tender varieties of oranges and citrus fruits will not stand the frosts of the Gulf country in West Louisiana and East Texas, but the Satsuma Orange is being planted in large quantities in this district and nothing short of a heavy freeze will affect it. Experiments have shown that it will grow as high north as Bon Ami, and that it will withstand cold without protection down to 15 degrees above zero. On several occasions the past winter the thermometer registered 20 and 21 degrees at Bon Ami, La., which did not seem to affect the trees in the least. The Satsuma orange is a good shipper and matures before the more tender varieties do, hence, it gets on the markets early and best prices are realized on them. An orchard at the age of 5 years has been known to produce as high as \$1,200 to \$1,500 per acre.

Figs are also becoming a commercial proposition in Louisiana and Texas. They are being planted in Louisiana as far North as Shreveport.

With reference to the Fig in Louisiana a quotation from Mr. T. S. Granberry, superintendent of the Long-Bell Experimental Farm at Bon Ami, La., will be of interest: "One very pleasing, as well as singular fact, has been brought out in conducting these experiments in the fruit line in the past year, which is given as follows: Out of a total of 34,016 trees being planted at the same time, under the same conditions as relate to soil, climate, care, etc., the Satsuma orange and Magnolia Fig were the first two varieties of fruit to come into profitable bearing. The orange trees at the age of 3 years paid at the rate of \$185.00 per acre. This on a three-year investment. The Fig at the age of 2 years paid at the rate of \$50.00 per acre, after deducting cost of labor, sugar, etc., in converting them into preserves."

This seems to demonstrate that Louisiana is best adapted to citrus fruits and figs. Peaches are being planted in many places and fine peaches are produced in Louisiana now along the Kansas City Southern Railroad, but figs and oranges and small fruits are attracting more attention.

## The Church With Four Steeples

F. E. ROESLER



My friend Jones of San Antonio had finished his mail, and reached the last letter, when he turned to me and remarked, "Well, well, so the old church at —ville is gone. I'm sorry to hear it, indeed I am. It was the most unique place of worship in Southwest Texas, and was built in the woolly days, when a little nerve and a good branding iron were the only capital necessary to start a prosperous cattle ranch. I was married in that church, and so were half the people in — County, and they will regret its burning down as much as I do. The trustees want me to see old Jacob Bock, the architect, and have him figure on a new building."

A few adroitly put questions tempted Jones to continue his reminiscences about the old church.

"I was about ten years old when that church was built. From what the older people have told me, the forming of a congregation and the building of the church came about in this way: Parson Jere Dawkins had been the earnest but not very much beloved pastor of a rural Baptist congregation in the piney woods of Eastern Texas. He had expressed some opinions which were not entirely orthodox in regard to the snake that tempted our Mother Eve to become partial to fruits, and the brethren had also ascertained that he was deplorably weak when it came to the story of the baldheaded prophet, the hungry bears and the naughty children, and much fault was found because he would not swallow Jonah as did the whale. The congregation was much worked up over these shortcomings, and many a corn pone, sweet-potato pie and slab of bacon was burned in the cooking while the sisters discussed the pastor's fall from grace. The brethren finally hauled him before the conference, and this brought his usefulness as preacher and exhorter to an end.

"Old Bill Nason, who died a few years ago, highly respected and very wealthy, happened to camp at the same boarding-house in which the parson was stopping during the conference, and the proceedings of the heresy trial were well known to him. On his invitation Parson Dawkins came to —ville. To a man at home in the tall timber, the prospect was not inviting. On his arrival he found there Elkins' Windsor Hotel, a tall board fence covered with a leaky roof and having the reputation of being

the worst hotel in Texas, a small general store, a lunch counter, two saloons, a blacksmith shop, a barber shop, a real estate agent and a miscellaneous assortment of shanties that served as private residences. Surrounding the town was the brown, drouth-stricken prairie, with its scraggy growth of mesquite and catclaw bushes, and over it all hung a brazen sky that had not been dimmed by a cloud for many a weary month.

"Nearly all the ranchmen were at the round-up when he came and so Tom Adkins, the real estate agent, took him in hand and promised to do what he could to aid in forming a congregation. Adkins always was a good hustler and drummed up a hundred people to attend the first meeting. Two weddings and three baptisms greatly helped to raise the drooping spirits of the pastor. Adkins wasn't much of a churchman, but if the building of a church helped the sale of town lots and made it easier to secure the county seat at the coming election, he would help to build a church. Starting his subscription list with \$100 he subscribed and charged to his land company, he called on Levi Rosenberg, the only merchant in town. Levi owned a good many town lots. He could see a dollar as far off as anybody and also hold on to those he had. After a day's deliberation with the two saloon keepers, the blacksmith, Elkins and the barber, he pledged himself for \$400 and three town lots. At the end of the week most of the ranchmen came in. Several were having a quiet game of poker in the Gem Saloon when Adkins and the parson dropped in on them. A jackpot was stewing and it was only between raises and deals that Adkins could get in a word. The quintet at the table were listening, though they were apparently deeply engrossed in the game, and Adkins was getting ready to leave when Nason, who was one of the party, proposed that whoever won the jackpot should donate it for the new church building. The other four looked up from their cards, and seeing Nason apparently in earnest, agreed. Most of the players had been hedging, but when the game was finally called, it was found that \$200 was available. Simpson, the winner, promptly deposited the money with Levi, and Nason added his check for \$200, and the three others immediately followed suit.

"Forgetting in his enthusiasm his surroundings, the parson urged at once the immediate organization of the church, and before the five poker players fully realized what they were doing, they had elected themselves as temporary trustees. Five faro games were going on at the same time in the Gem, but the preliminary organization was perfected then and there, and two cattlemen who came in added another \$100 to the church fund. Over \$1,000 more was raised within the next month through the efforts of the trustees, and by additional donations of their own, and within sixty days the church was in the course of construction. No set of men ever worked harder than did these trustees, nor did ever men take more pride in their work than did these men.

"As Adkins had predicted, the building of the church was the turning-point in the fortunes of the village. It formed the common

meeting place for most of the people of the county. New stores were added to the old ones and before long it was found that cotton and corn would grow there as well as elsewhere. Before the close of the year the county election was held and it became the county seat. Most of the large brick buildings in town have been designed by Jacob Bock, who built the old church, and as he will be in his office about this time of day, I guess I'd better go and see him. Can't you come along? It's only a short walk."

We soon found Mr. Bock. He was a portly, but severe-looking old German, well in the sixties, who looked as if he had never cracked a smile or told a story in his life. When told of the destruction of the old church by fire, his face brightened up a bit. "Vell, vell, I didn't tink dat old church would last dat long. Vy, I superintended de building of it ofer thirty years ago. I always dit haf one ambition, und dat was to make a new blan for dat church. If de congregation vill take de blan I made thirty years ago, vidout change, I vill go ofer und superintend de building free of cost. I tink I got de old blan somever, if not, I make a new one. Dat old church lay on my conscience like a nightmare, and I dreamed about it often. So, so, it is gone. I vas afraid my evil deed would outlive me, but fate is kind to me, und I can correct the vorst mistake I efer made."

Jones inquired how the old church came to be so oddly designed, and Mr. Bock eased up an overburdened conscience as follows:

"Dere isn't much to tell. I came to Texas thirty-two years ago, und as I didn't know a vord of English, vent to San Antonio to look for a job. I am an architect and vorked for von old German rascal two years for \$15 a mont und board. I hat to make all de designs und galgulations, but I vas so green dot it dook me two years to find out dot my work vas vorth more money. Den I got mad und quit und hung out my own sign.

"In tree days I got my first independent job. It vas a blan for a Baptist church in a town sixty miles from de railroad. I made a very fine blan of von imitation Gothic church, mit von fine decorated steeple, und den I took my book of designs und de blan und vent to dat town to see de deacons. Dere vas only five deacons, but dey made me trouble enough for a dozent. Von deacon he liked the shteeple very much, und tree didn't vant any chinchereat vork on it at all. De oder deacon didn't care about de shteeple, but said dot de roof vas too shteeple, und de breacher said dat my bulpit was all right for a Catholic church, but not for a Baptist church. De five deacons vas rich gattlemen und made a great deal of fuss about de blan, und before de meeting vas over dey got to fighting about it. I couldn't swear like dem fellers if I tried for a hundred years. Von got shot in the arm, und de breacher got a black eye vich vas intended for anoder man. I jumped out of der vinder und run to de hotel, but as I couldn't get a hack dat evening I hat to stay in town. De gongregation vas getting egcided, too, und I vas very anxious



to get back to mine sick vife, vich I haven't got yet.

"About 6 o'clock next morning de deacon vat vas shot in de arm came to my room and asked me if I could make a blan for anoder kind of shteeple. I showed him my design book, and ven he saw de picture of de minaret on a Turkish musk, he vas vild vit delight. 'Dat's choost vat I am looking for; put dat in de blan.' Den came anoder deacon and told me he didn't like six-cornered or round steeple; he wanted a good hardshell Baptist tower vit four corners. I found von in de book vat suited him egzacly. 'Put dat on de church,' says he, and goes downstairs. Before I could get to breakfast, in comes anoder deacon and said he didn't want no candle extinkwishers on de church, and selecting a high, slender shteeple from de book, he told me to put dat in de blan.

"Vile I vas talking vit dese fellers de stage started for San Antonio and I vas awful anxious to see mine sick vife. Dey notified me dat dey would hold another meeting dat afternoon. I vent to bed, sent dem my design

book and asked to be egscused, as I vasn't feeling vell. Dey nearly had anoder fight, but de breacher he got dem to gompromise, and I got de order to change de blan. I put tree different shteeples and one minaret on dat church, and I just got de blan finished ven in comes de last deacon and vants de roof changed, und de breacher wouldn't breach unless I changed de bulpit. I changed dem. Und den came de breacher again and insisted dat I put a bath tub in front of de bulpit, und I did dat too.

"Now for de last thirty years you could find in dat town a vooden Gothic church on a stone foundation, vit a French Mansard roof, a Gothic shteeple, a Turkish minaret, und two oder kinds of shteeples, und a bulpit dat looks like de desk of a chustice of de peace. Dey paid me \$150 for de job, und dey vas so vell satisfied dat dey wanted to put my name on de corner stone as architect. I paid de stone cutter \$5 to forget all about it.

"A gompromise is a grand ding—sometimes."

## A Fight with Jack Frost for the Fruit Crop

There is seldom a season when peach or apple orchards are not injured by spring frosts. The frosts usually come during the latter part of the night, late in April or early May, and during this critical period, lasting ordinarily only a few hours, any device which will keep the temperature above freezing point will generally save the fruit. For peaches the danger points are as follows for the different stages of development of the buds:

Buds appreciably swollen, zero.

Buds showing pink, 15 above zero.

Buds almost open, 25 above zero.

Flowers newly opened, 26 above zero.

Petals beginning to fall, 28 above zero.

Petals off, 30 above zero.

Shucks (calyx tubes) beginning to fall off the young peaches, 32 degrees is the danger point.

The above figures will apply equally well for apple buds and blossoms at similar stages.

Careful orchard work has proven that this freezing can be prevented by heating the orchard by means of crude oil burned in pots made for this purpose. The orchard heaters cost about \$15.00 per hundred and the oil used is very cheap. In Missouri it can be had for about 5 cents per gallon. It is in Colorado where artificial orchard heating was tried out fully and completely. Mr. James L. Hamilton, of Grand Junction, Colo., who made a series of careful experiments in Orchard Heating, reported to the State Board of Agriculture as follows:

"My experiences of 1908 demonstrated that out-of-doors heating was practical and the results I attained were such as to establish the following facts:

1st. That properly distributed fires out of doors will maintain a raise in temperature above a zone not covered by fires.

2d. That this condition can be maintained for a period of time determined only by the life of the fires.

3d. That the degree of temperature maintained is determined largely by the amount of fires used.

4th. That an artificial temperature can be created of sufficient warmth to offset a frost condition of 8 to 10 degrees, a result never before attained.

5th. That the cost of labor required to operate the equipment and the cost of the fuel to maintain the fires necessary to accomplish the results were within the bounds of reason.

6th. That the total expense of the experiment, though conducted with improper and expensive methods, was less than ten per cent of the total crop saved.

7th. That a valuable crop of fruit was saved when in full bloom from a frost temperature as low as 23 degrees above zero.

8th. That absolutely no injury resulted to tree foliage, fruit or soil in the operation.

9th. That the fruit developed was of as fine a grade and quality as any ever produced on that piece of ground in any year.

10th. That the proposition, as a whole, was logical and practical and required no particular skill or training to operate successfully.

11th. That the equipment used required radical improvement.

12th. That a device of sufficient fuel capacity to burn at least eight to ten hours without refilling and of a type of construction such that a regulated fire could be secured was most

logical and practical, and therefore most desirable."

The threadbare arguments that "the frost may never come again" and that "the Lord will care for the crop" were advanced, but the previous loss of two crops of fruit and the interest accounts on borrowed money, were very real things, and in most cases the better argument "the Lord helps those that help themselves" prevailed at Grand Junction, Colo., and as a result we have this important chapter in the history of horticulture in this state. A crop of fruit worth two and one-half million dollars was saved by artificial heat during a sharp frost. It is estimated that when the first bloom appeared on the fruit trees in the spring of 1909, that fully 250,000 small heating devices were in the orchards of the valley.

On April 24, 1909, the temperature declined to 32 degrees, and this fact was made known at 10:30 p. m. in all parts of the valley. Ten thousand men began the work of applying the torches to the thousands of rows of heaters, and out of the darkness sprang, as if by magic, 250,000 tiny fires. Over an area twenty-five miles long and three miles wide was a mighty cloud of smoke lying lazily in the air confined in the valley by the surrounding mountains. Added to and conserved by this cloud of smoke was the heat thrown off by thousands of tons of coal and thousands of gallons of oil. With temperatures ranging at the outside from 32 degrees at 10 p. m., 26 degrees at 2 a. m., 24 degrees at 3 a. m., and as low as 20 degrees in some sections at 5:30 a. m., or half hour before sunrise, a normal temperature of six to seven degrees was maintained over the entire area affected by the smoke. In orchards not heated in many cases a raise of three to four degrees was noted, while next door to where heating was done, eight to ten degrees was in some cases gained. Twelve degrees of frost was actually overcome in many instances, which could not have been had not general overhead conditions helped. The sun rose at six o'clock and did not penetrate the bank of smoke until after nine o'clock, which helped the orchards which had not been heated and had suffered from frost.

For three days and two nights this work was continued. A full crop valued at two and one-half million dollars had been saved with a small percentage of cost, but with much labor due to the imperfection of the devices used. All kinds of devices, using all kinds of fuel, were used in this fight, but all combined to make success. Two and one-half million dollars passed through the banks into the growers' hands, and unquestionably ninety per cent of this money was the direct result of orchard heating.

The year's work (1909) developed the following facts:

1st. That a large volume of smoke and plenty of heat thrown off from small fires evenly distributed will accomplish results.

2d. That results will be obtained just in proportion to the amount and volume of smoke and heat liberated.

3d. That the result is affected largely by the density of the foliage on the tree, moisture in

the ground, degree of advancement of the bloom, velocity of the air current near the ground and air drainage from surrounding higher ground.

4th. That the larger the acreage heated the less individual effort will be required to gain desired results.

5th. That a united effort on the part of all growers will give better results.

6th. That forty to fifty fires per acre, if of the right kind, are ample to meet any emergency.

7th. That a greater number is burdensome, adds to the necessary work of filling and lighting, and is seriously in the way when doing regular orchard work.

8th. That soot and smoke from oil and coal is in no wise injurious to tree or bloom.

9th. That oil smoke is beneficial to the tree and injurious only to insect pests.

10th. That coal used as a fuel when burned in devices as used is slower to light, harder to handle, requiring a greater amount of labor than other systems and objectionable principally because of the necessity of constant care and attention in one way or another.

11th. That oil makes an ideal fuel because of quick lighting and even and constant heat only when burned in a heater giving the same sized fire in the bottom of the pot as it does on the top, and when burned in a heater of sufficient fuel capacity to burn throughout the night's requirements, whether for one hour or for eight hours, with no attention after lighting.

12th. That a much less amount of labor is required to handle oil.

13th. That a crop can be saved from the frost at a total cost of five per cent of the crop for fuel, in such a season as we have just passed through.

14th. That devices of the regulating type are the most scientific and the most desirable.

Experimental work in Iowa in orchard heating has proved equally profitable. Mr. C. E. Mincer, Hamburg, Iowa, reports to the "Fruit Grower," St. Joseph, Mo., as follows:

"I send photograph of our orchard during the time we were fighting the freeze. During the time this picture was taken it was 24 degrees outside orchard and a killing frost. Inside the orchard it was 35 degrees and grass and leaves on the trees were wet with dew. A few of our outside rows were killed because we had the pots under the trees and did not have a row around the outside of the orchard. A few of the large trees had their tops frosted. Some of our trees are so full they will have to be thinned, and because of having a crop on our Mammoth Black Twigs and Russets, which are nearly always killed by a very slight frost, the orchard promises a yield for this season that will be very close to the phenomenal yield of last season.

"The other large orchards in this section are entirely killed. A few will have some Jenetons and other late apples that come later, but the yield outside our orchard will not be three per cent of crop. I have heard, but not inspected, that one small orchard near the banks of the Mississippi River that had a heavy timber wind-break, will have part of a crop. Outside of this everything seems to be gone.



"We will have a good many peaches on our peach orchard that was to the leeward of the orchard that was heated. The heat blowing across the road saved them. Our other orchards that were not heated are entirely lost for this season, the leaves even being dry and easily powdered. We have one orchard on the hill top that never has failed that will be entirely bare. A half day's inspection found one live apple.

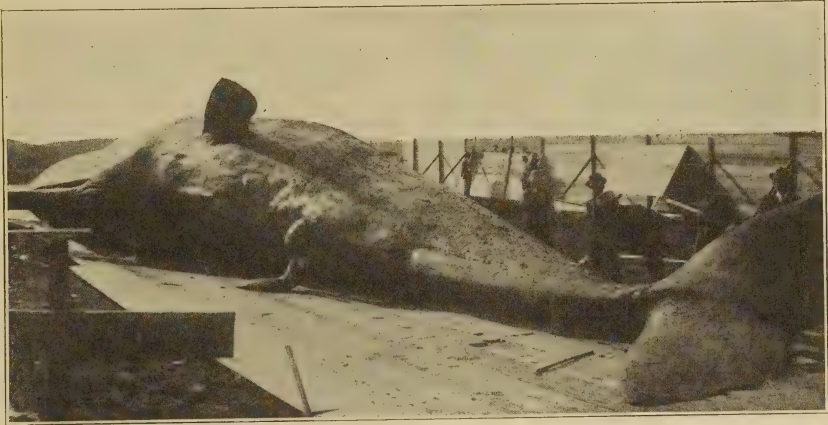
"The trees that lost their fruit were killed during the terrific gale and not during the still night when the picture was taken. The thermometer was 23 degrees during the high wind

and the wind was blowing so hard it was difficult to pour oil into the pots.

"We feel absolutely sure of raising a crop of apples every year now so far as frosts are concerned."

Since the experiment at Grand Junction, Colo., in 1909, numerous devices have been invented to meet the requirement of successful orchard heating. Of the many devices used, that invented by Mr. Hamilton, of Grand Junction, seems to have met all requirements in point of usefulness, economy in fuel and low cost.

## Port Arthur's Whale



Fishing is always good at Port Arthur, a fact which is well appreciated by the resident as well as by the visitor. For the man who likes to fish, and few do not like to, there is a range of catch, varying from a half-pound croaker to a sixty-three-foot whale. It is hardly necessary to state that the croakers are more frequently caught than are the whales, but the unexpected happens at Port Arthur as it does everywhere else. There is glory enough for the ambitious man in mastering a six-foot tarpon with an eight-foot rod and reel, and a twenty-four-thread line, and to catch a 250 or 300-pound Jew fish with such a line and get away with the goods, is the highest test of nerve, skill, endurance and patience, the ordinary man can be endowed with.

Port Arthur's whale was, however, not caught with an eight-foot rod and reel and a twenty-four-thread line. On March 9th, the U. S. Dredgeboat "Sabine" observed the whale floundering in the shallow water near the jetties, and informed the crew of the pilot boat "Florida," who immediately started out to

capture it. They found the whale struggling in about eleven feet of water. The crew of the pilot boat succeeded in tying a hawser to the whale's tail and with some difficulty he was towed into the harbor. The pilot boat is 90 feet long and the monster fish gave it all the work it could do. While towing the whale into the harbor he at times became active, and whenever he so willed he pulled the pilot boat about the water as if it had no propeller. Several times coming in the monster resisted and dragged the boat against her screws. Lying in the slip the monster blew water through his spout at intervals of every fifteen or twenty minutes, and it is reported that he created a shower which wet everything within fifty yards. It is estimated that the distance from the ground to the top of the whale's back was about twelve feet, or the height of an ordinary ceiling.

It is stated by old residents that while whales are not common to Gulf waters they are not entire strangers in the Gulf and are seen at times by seafaring people. Some eight

or ten years ago one of these monsters went aground on the beach at Galveston and was an object of wide interest for several days. It seems the big fellows require about fifteen feet of water in which to navigate, and they are poor sailors and frequently go aground and are then easily captured. However, it requires a powerful boat to be able to handle one of them.

It was estimated that this whale weighed from 70 to 80 tons, and he was powerful enough to pull the boat backward in spite of its 350 horse power engine.

He was towed from the Sabine docks to the city of Port Arthur and placed on exhibition in the City Slip—and died there a week later.

No occurrence on the Gulf Coast attracted

more attention than did the capture of this whale. Numerous excursion trains brought from 3,000 to 12,000 people into Port Arthur per day. For more than a week the city was full of visitors who had come to see the whale. Measurements taken of the whale show him to have a length of 63 feet 6 inches; diameter of body at greatest point, 16 feet 7 inches; circumference at a point between the eyes and the fins, 37 feet, from front to base of jaw, 17 feet 1 inch, from front to base of fin, 24 feet 6 inches, lower jaw, 10 feet 4 inches. After the death of the whale the hide and bones were carefully preserved, so that the skeleton can be mounted and the hide be stuffed for exhibition purposes.

## General Farming in North Louisiana

W. H. HARRISON, JR., MANSFIELD, LA.

How many of us will ever forget the pictures we had in the first geography we studied? The ones showing the characteristics of each state, gave the view of a swamp and alligator for Louisiana. The average Northerner who has never traveled over this state, has no sort of an idea that is correct regarding this region. We become prejudiced against a state and it is very difficult to change our notions. Many thousands of folks have gone to New Orleans to attend Mardi Gras, and no matter which road they used to enter the city, they went for miles through a swamp country. The city itself lies below the level of the Mississippi River. It is not strange that those folks should return North with the impression that Louisiana is a frog pond.

The Kansas City Southern Railway runs for thirty-five miles across DeSoto Parish, the highest part of the state, about 400 feet above sea level, entirely free from swamps or overflows, and where drains are unnecessary. It is a high rolling plateau, that is near enough the coast to get the benefit of the Gulf breezes, and far enough away to escape the excessive humidity. It is near enough the great dry belt of Texas to get some of the benefits, and far enough away to escape its disasters. The result of location makes a happy combination that is desirable from any standpoint. The climate is delightful and healthful. The summers, while long, are comfortable, with cool nights. The winters are mild, and if conditions here were better understood throughout the North, this would develop as a winter resort country for those seeking health and a winter away from the blizzards of the North. The peculiar meteorological conditions here are conducive to better health than many of the so-called health resorts of the South. True, if it gets cold through the South, it would be five or six degrees colder here than it would be in Florida, but with the dry atmosphere would not be felt as much here as there.

The writer has traveled over a good portion of the South, and feels that this section has a

combination of conditions that will appeal to the average Northern farmer more than other portions of the South, having more things in its favor and less against it than usual with any one location. It is not paradise, and one will see many things he would like to change, and he will see that changes are taking place, and by looking ahead a few years, he will see a country as near a garden spot as one can expect to find anywhere. To one accustomed to the easy-going ways of the good-natured Southerners, it is a surprise to find a parish, with very few from the North, taking the lead of the whole state in building good roads. DeSoto parish was the first to adopt the plans of our progressive Governor to have model roads. Funds have been provided for building 150 to 200 miles of good roads under the supervision of a Government expert. Fifteen miles have been completed and one trip over the good road makes a believer in roads out of those who kicked against roads, before they became a reality.

The one great need of this section is folks. Men to cultivate these surplus lands. Some folks want a truck farm. We have a desirable location for all such. Others want to grow fruit. This is a good fruit section. We can make room for thousands of truck farmers and fruit growers, and they can make money. Then we have room for a thousand dairymen, and they can all make money, more than they now make in the North. Poultrymen will find a much more profitable location here than they now have North.

To the average Northern farmer who wants a more genial climate for the benefit of himself or some afflicted member of his family, or who is looking to the future and wants to provide farms for a family of growing up boys, when examining a new country his thought will be "What general farming can I do?"

The object of this article is to call attention to some of the general farm crops one can count on here with as great certainty as he can grow crops in any country. It is just as easy to grow



two crops here as it is to grow one crop in the Northern states, and the profit from one crop here will average as great as it will North.

If one wishes to farm, say 200 acres, let him divide his land in two fields. On one, sow oats in October. They can be pastured to quite an extent during the winter when the land is dry, without injury to the crop of oats. The crop will be ready to harvest in May or June, according to the season, and can be relied on to produce from 20 bushels to 60 bushels of grain, beside the straw, which will sell here at \$7 to \$8 per ton and the grain at an average of 60 cents per bushel. The oats can be followed immediately with peanuts and from 20 to 60 bushels of nuts can be harvested from each acre, and an average of one ton of hay, only 10% less in feeding value than alfalfa. The nuts will sell for \$1 per bushel, and the peanut hay at from \$12 to \$16 per ton. On the other field, plant corn and the yield will be from 20 to 60 bushels per acre, at an average of 60 cents per bushel, and when the last cultivating is being done, sow cowpeas or drill them after finishing the cultivation. A crop of 5 to 10 bushels of peas can be picked per acre and they will sell at an average price of \$2 per bushel. Then plow under the whole crop of pea vines and corn, and thereby get a lot of humus in the soil. The peas and the peanuts are leguminous plants and will improve the land, and by following up a rotation of this sort for a few years one could cut the 20 bushel crop from his calculations and count on 40 to 60 bushels of corn, oats and peanuts and 10 bushels of cowpeas per acre.

All of the farming land in this region, as in the other cotton sections, needs humus in the soil. Growing one crop and fertilizing with only artificial fertilizer, does not make land as productive as it should be or produce as profitable crops as one is entitled to grow under a better system of farming.

An editorial in a recent issue of "Progressive Farmer" called attention to the fact that the boll weevil has opened the eyes of Southern

farmers to the fact that they not only live IN the "corn belt," but are in THE corn belt of the country. Every time a national prize has been offered for the best acre of corn, someone in the South has won the prize. The editor called attention to the fact that all the Southern farmer need do is to learn how to grow corn on a large scale economically and intelligently, as it should be grown, to discount the North on corn growing. The advantage of season and climate is with the South. Methods of farming will have to be changed to do that, but it will come about sooner or later.

The great need of this country, as stated above, is men who will come here and farm and farm right. Cotton as a side line and for a money crop is all right, but there are plenty of other crops beside cotton that pay better and require less work. The peanut crop to the Northern farmer will be something new, but it can be grown with as little labor as a crop of corn, and with greater certainty than any other one crop. It will stand wet weather or dry weather and will produce a fair crop on land too poor for anything else but cowpeas.

Some growers contend that peanuts pay better to be harvested by hogs. This is a fine country for all sorts of stock, but I simply want to call the attention of those Northern farmers into whose hands this may fall that we have a country here that will pay more profit on any of the general farm crops than can be made North, and that when one takes into consideration the healthfulness, the addition to one's life, and the increased comfort of existing away from the blizzards of the North; and that this is a new country, undeveloped in one sense of the word, and yet with fine transportation facilities, good schools, plenty of churches, good roads, and none of the hardships of a new country, and impress on them the fact that it is high time to sit up and take notice, as there are chances here one would not let pass if he could know the facts as they exist.

## The Experimental Farm at Bon Ami, La.

An enterprise which means more to South-west Louisiana than any other half dozen enterprises of any other nature is the great experimental farm of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which stretches along the western side of the Kansas City Southern tracks for the entire two and one-half miles which divide the thriving towns of De Ridder and Bon Ami.

For the past twenty years men have asked the question: "What is to become of our cut-over pine lands when the timber has been utilized?" Another question of equal or greater importance has been: "What will become of all the thriving and beautiful towns and villages which have grown up around the big saw mill

plants?" To both of these questions the Long-Bell Lumber Company has given an answer in the great farm which they have been operating on cut-over pine lands. They have absolutely demonstrated that this land is the natural home of the fig, grape and Irish potato, three of the best paying and most prolific crops known to man; while cowpeas, cantaloupes, melons, tomatoes and many other varieties of truck grow with almost equally good results. Cabbages, especially, do well on this land and nowhere on earth, even in its native Japan, does the Satsuma orange do so well.

To the traveler on the Kansas City Southern or Santa Fe roads who has ridden perhaps the greater portion of a day through the desolate

wastes of cut-over pine lands of Texas and Louisiana, the view of this great farm as the trains of these roads dash through it is not only decidedly restful to the jaded eye, but is a living demonstration of what is to become of the cut-over pine lands of Southwest Louisiana, for here is demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt the great value of these lands as truck and fruit-raising properties and this beautiful stretch of splendidly cultivated land, with the virgin forest on its west and tree-top-strewn old "cuttings" on its east and De Ridder and Bon Ami with their great milling plants to the north and south respectively, is in itself the answer to the question as to what disposition will be made of Southwest Louisiana's millions of acres of pine lands when their present abundant burden of virgin pine has been laid low.

Anyone of a skeptical disposition is most respectfully invited to visit the Long-Bell Experimental Farm in substantiation of the foregoing and all that is to follow in this article which, by the way, should be carefully read by everyone interested in the welfare of this section or who contemplate joining the present "back to the soil" movement.

Through the influence of Mr. W. F. Ryder a few years ago the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, which owns a large proportion of the pine timber land of Calcasieu parish, was prevailed upon to establish an experimental farm in this section to demonstrate and prove in a practical way just what could be done in the way of utilizing the cut-over pine lands from an agricultural, climatic and soil standpoint.

In the year 1906 an average tract of land containing 460 acres was cleared and made ready for cultivation. Situated right in the heart of the famous Calcasieu Long Leaf Yellow Pine belt, it was said to have been one of the poorest tracts in the whole section and no effort was made to select any particularly good body; the idea, in fact, being to put the farm right where every traveler on every train operated through this section could see for himself just what could be done with these lands.

In making this demonstration the Long-Bell Lumber Company has "taken time by the forelock" and ceased theorizing as to the possibilities of this section from an agricultural standpoint. They have conducted the farm in the thorough-going business manner which characterizes all their operations and the result is it has not only fully demonstrated just what will and will not grow in this section, but has "made expenses" during that operation and, now that its fruit trees are coming to bearing age, will from this time on be "a money-maker."

In the spring of 1907 about one-half of the farm was set out to fruit trees to the number of approximately 30,000, and in the following varieties: Elberta peach, several of the leading varieties of paper-shell pecans, Magnolia figs, Japan Wonder, Gonzales and Abundance plums, Keifer pears, Satsuma orange, Japan persimmons and walnuts, and about ten of the leading varieties of grapes. These trees have all done remarkably well, the grapes and figs

bore abundantly last year and practically all of the fruit trees will bear this year.

One of the wisest steps taken by the Long-Bell Company when they decided to start this farm was the placing in charge of the work of Mr. T. S. Granberry as superintendent. He is a practical and thoroughly scientific farmer, and the wonderful success of this farm is due to his untiring and skillful efforts.

A most remarkable feature of the wonderful growth and prolific bearing qualities of the trees on this experimental farm is the fact that they have been neither irrigated nor fertilized, all the water they received fell from the skies and not an ounce of fertilizer was put to the trees as individuals, all the fertilizer they received was such as they absorbed from that placed upon the different truck crops grown between the rows of trees during their first two years growth before they became so large as to overshadow the ground and make truck growing between the rows almost prohibitive. Cowpeas have been one of the rotated crops and the present fertility of the soil is due in a large measure to this fact. The truck crops have been necessarily such as could be best grown on heavy acreage, such as potatoes, melons, peas, cantaloupes, etc., and have given uniformly excellent results, barring the unfavorable weather conditions, etc.

The vast deposits of potassium of iron which is found in nearly all of the surface soil of this section, assures bountiful fruit crops as well as giving a high color and excellent flavor, especially to peaches and plums. The peaches ripen as a rule about ten days earlier here than in Northeast Texas, Georgia or Arkansas, assuring the grower a better market and higher prices.

This section is the acknowledged home of the fig, as is attested by the native trees found throughout all of Southwest Louisiana, and when this fruit is properly preserved and bottled it finds a ready market at fancy prices, which has been fully demonstrated by the profits of the farm's preserving plant. The paper-shell pecan is the safest agricultural proposition this section offers and, as Superintendent Granberry says: "There is not a life insurance company in the United States which can offer a policy as safe and at the same time assure the dividends which come with this crop." It is claimed by the best authorities that the life of the pecan tree is 150 years and they can be planted among the peach trees, and about the time the latter are about done their productiveness the pecans are just coming into profitable bearing.

Next in value comes the little Japanese Satsuma orange, which is one of the sweetest and juiciest oranges we have and is quoted on the markets at a much higher rate than the California navel orange.

Strawberries, blackberries and other small fruits have been tried out on the experimental farm and are found to do as well here as in any other portion of the South.

In conducting these experiments, both in fruit and truck, a strict account of all expense has been kept, each fruit or truck crop being charged with every item of expense from the planting to its marketing and credited with the



proceeds when the crop was sold, which method is the only intelligent or fair way in which such experiments could be carried on. Only such methods as could be used by men of only limited means have been used in the cultivation of the crops, stump-pulling having only been resorted to on a portion of the farm and remainder being left with every stump on it which nature ever placed there. This was done in order to determine just what it would cost per acre to clear the ground of stumps and also what fruits and crops would grow among the stumps and which would not. As far as the fruit trees are concerned the trees growing right up alongside the largest stumps on the farm are in just as thriving a condition as those on the absolutely clear ground.

In the first year of the farm's existence about one-third of the land was cleared of stumps, at a cost of \$1,814.73, which item of expense included the cost of stump-pullers, cables, etc., and of course represents a permanent investment. It was found by careful computation that the cost of clearing the ground of stumps was for stumps up to 14 inches in diameter an average of from 3 to 5 cents per stump, while for stumps from 14 to 36 inches in diameter the cost was from 20 to 25 cents each. The stumps which were allowed to remain in the ground for three years after the cutting of the timber have been found to have so decomposed that their removal is comparatively easy and decidedly cheaper than when they are removed while yet "green."

The experimental farm now has the following fruit trees growing, most of which will come into bearing this year and the fig and grape crops will especially be bumper ones:

Varieties	Age of Trees	No. of Trees
Elberta peach.....	3	6,412
Early Elberta peach.....	3	208
Louisiana peach.....	3	520
Yazoo Cling peach.....	3	560
DeSoto peach.....	3	320
Belle of Georgia peach.....	3	1,800
Paper Shell pecans, 8 varieties.....	1, 2, 3, 4	2,306
Magnolia figs.....	2	8,000
Satsuma oranges.....	2 & 3	245
Seedling pecans.....	1, 2 & 3	7,800
Keifer pears.....	3	150
Gonzales plums.....	2 & 3	4,000
Grapes, 10 varieties.....	3	1,500
Total.....		34,016

In addition to the above there are quite a number of other fruits which have been planted in a small experimental way not on a commercial scale. No attempt has been made by the experimental farm to grow its own nursery stock, except on paper-shell pecans, Magnolia figs and Satsuma oranges. In this line the farm now has out 56,000 fig cuttings obtained from the pruning of fig trees this season and from the planting of forty pounds of citrus trifoliata seed some 50,000 stocks will be secured this year, on which will be budded the Satsuma orange, making a hybrid much more hardy than the original Japanese stock, capable of withstanding cold without protection down

to 15 degrees above zero. On several occasions during the past winter these orange trees withstood cold as low as 20 above absolutely without injury.

Another fact which has been demonstrated by the fruit experiments conducted on this farm, and one which will prove of value to future developers of the cut-over lands of this section can be best shown as follows:

Out of a total of 34,016 trees, all things being equal and all trees being planted at the same time and under the same conditions as relates to soil, climate, care, etc., the Satsuma orange and the Magnolia fig were the first two varieties of fruit trees to come into profitable bearing. The orange trees at the age of three years paid at the rate of \$185 per acre. This on a three-year investment. The fig trees at the age of two years paid at the rate of \$50 per acre, after deducting cost of labor, sugar, etc., in converting them into preserves. In connection with the fig crop the company has in operation a preserving plant 20x60 feet, equipped with a 50-horse power boiler, two steam-jacket copper kettles of 70 gallons capacity each, and vats and other necessary equipment for preserving figs. It will be necessary to install two more steam jacket kettles to take care of this year's increase in the yield. The fruit is preserved in pure granulated sugar syrup, no chemicals or coloring being used, and the product is as fine and pure as can be made and conforms in every respect with the Federal pure food and drug act.

In the growing of truck crops on the farm during the process of converting these cut-over lands into a profitable fruit farm only such crops were experimented with as could be handled on a basis of heavy acreage and car-load shipments. This was necessary in order to cultivate all the land occupied by the fruit trees and the truck experiments have been largely confined to Irish potatoes, cabbage, cantaloupes and watermelons. The results obtained from these crops have been very satisfactory, except for the year 1908, when, owing to it being an unusually wet year, the yield on all crops was very light.

From two to three crops have been grown each year on a large per cent of the land in cultivation by the following rotation of crops: Potatoes were planted in February and harvested in April and May; the land then planted in stock peas and harvested for forage in July or August, and the land again planted to Irish potatoes, making three crops from the same ground in one season. For the past three years the farm has shipped Irish potatoes to the Northern markets in the latter part of April, receiving from \$1 to \$1.25 per bu., f. o. b. shipping station. This year's crop has not all been marketed, but the itemized account of expense and profit on last year's crop is a fair average and is here given:

Seed.....	\$ 522.55
Labor.....	673.75
Freight and Expense.....	22.05
Fertilizer.....	450.00
Telegrams, in marketing.....	36.36
Sacks.....	3.70
Lumber.....	4.20

Barrels.....	\$ 1.00
Sprinklers.....	2.65
Total Expense.....	\$1,716.16
Credit by Sales.....	\$3,058.15
Net Proceeds.....	\$1,341.89

It can readily be seen from the above table that the profit on Irish potatoes, leaving out the original cost of the land, is virtually 100 per cent on the investment, not to speak of the profit on the pea or other crop which can be grown between the two crops of potatoes, or the constantly increasing value of the land as the fruit trees come to the bearing age.

This entire section of the country owes a

debt of gratitude to the Long-Bell Lumber Company for conducting this experimental farm, absolutely at its own expense and without governmental or state aid of a financial nature and, however far reaching may be the results of the experiments conducted on this great demonstration farm, the country, the railroads and the people will have the Long-Bell Company and T. S. Granberry to thank for them and for such measure of undoubted and stable prosperity as shall come to this section when its cut-over pine lands are settled with thrifty and prosperous farmers, as they are sure to be at no very distant date; for this farm is no longer an experimental one; it has now passed to the demonstration stage, and "you can be shown."

## Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and Adjacent Country

J. W. BANE, SALLISAW, OKLA.

Oklahoma has many fine towns and cities, many of them so new that the paint on the houses has had barely time to dry. None of them are really old, but there is an older and a younger set of towns. Statehood and the sale of Indian lands made possible the growth of the younger towns, many of which grew up in a day. The towns on the Kansas City Southern Railway were located when the railway was constructed, about twelve years ago. And Sallisaw was one of these. Like the other towns, it has made a steady growth from year to year, until the tribal lands were divided among the individual members of the tribes when a more rapid growth became possible.

Sallisaw, with its present population of thirty-five hundred people, has seventy-five business stores, five hotels, four restaurants, five cotton gins, one cotton-seed oil mill and three banks. It has stores in which stocks of twenty-five to forty thousand dollars are carried and a business of \$125,000 is annually transacted. A majority of the leading stores do a business of forty to eighty thousand dollars a year. It is a modern little city, having a waterworks system, electric light plant, telephone service, etc., and is expanding in all directions. Numerous new dwellings are under construction and substantial business buildings are in course of erection. New streets are being graded and many miles of concrete sidewalks are being laid.

The two trunk line railroads passing through Sallisaw transport annually from twelve to fifteen thousand bales of cotton. Last year this cotton was worth and sold for \$75 per bale, bringing to this city the sum of over one million dollars. Now this is for the cotton crop only an item which can be readily verified by the five cotton gins operating here. Among the products of agriculture shipped last year from Sallisaw are 5,500 crates of peaches, worth about \$12,000; 400 of cantaloupes, worth about \$600; 3,300 crates of strawberries,

worth \$8,250; 57,600 pounds of poultry, worth \$6,336; 3,000 cases of eggs, worth \$19,800; 5 car loads of potatoes, worth \$2,500; 10 car loads of corn, twenty car loads of cattle, two of horses and mules, and three of fat hogs.

The surrounding country produces in abundance corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, and all varieties of fruits common to this latitude, such as peaches, apples, cherries, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., etc. The writer called upon a man who had two acres of strawberries this year and had received net, after paying all expenses, \$200 per acre, or \$400 for his two acres of strawberries. If one were to plant his farm in watermelons, cantaloupes, peaches and strawberries, a little farm of twenty acres would make a first-class living for any person, and he could not only have a good living but could take a vacation every year. The opportunities for a man of modest means are exceptionally good here. The production of cotton, grain and fruits can be very greatly enlarged. The fruit growing industry alone can be enlarged to equal in value that of the cotton crop.

Sallisaw has four churches of different Protestant denominations. A new five-graded school building has been completed and equipped at a cost of \$30,000. The younger children have another school building. The school attendance is about 900, and 15 teachers are employed. The school buildings throughout Sequoyah County are among the best in the state of Oklahoma, and the educational staff comprises 127 teachers.

Last year, 1909, the city improvements consisted of fifty new dwellings, costing \$75,000; three modern business buildings, costing \$20,000; a new factory, \$8,000; two new churches; one public school building, \$25,000; a waterworks system, \$60,000; one-half mile of concrete sidewalk, and electric light and telephone improvements valued at \$6,000. Among the new mercantile and manufacturing



enterprises was a clothing house with a stock valued at \$10,000, a dry goods house, \$8,000; a general merchandise stock, \$25,000; a hardware stock, \$20,000; a lumber manufacturing plant and a handle factory. The capital stock of the three banks is \$300,000.

In a city growing as rapidly as Sallisaw is growing, working capital is always needed and parties with money to lend will find splendid opportunities for loans and investments, secured by real estate which is constantly increasing in value.

The mineral resources of Sallisaw and Sequoyah County have not been fully prospected. Coal is mined and found in abundance within eight miles of Sallisaw, and the tests so far made indicate that nearly the whole county is underlaid with coal. Oil indications are abundant and a local company has been formed to drill for oil and gas. Their well is now down about fifteen hundred feet and all indications point to a liberal supply of either gas or oil. Should the former be found in sufficient quantity, it is the intention to lay pipes through the streets, and supply heat and light for domestic and for manufacturing purposes. Marble of good quality is abundant at Marble City, Okla., 8 miles north of Sallisaw, and also at Bunch, a railway station a few miles further north.

Lands near Sallisaw range in price from \$5 to \$50 per acre. The river bottom lands are highest in value, and the rental value of the best of them is from \$8 to \$15 per acre, averaging \$12 per acre one year with another. The

largest crops of cotton and corn are grown on these lands, though thousands of acres of cotton and corn are grown on the uplands, which yield the owner a rental of \$4 to \$7 per acre, when rented for one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton. These lands for rental purposes alone will pay 20 per cent annually on the investment, and the river bottom lands pay the owner from 25 to 35 per cent. Corn yields from twenty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre, and cotton from half a bale to one and one-quarter bales per acre. Most of the Indian lands are now in market and purchases can be readily made. The prices vary in accordance with distance from town or railroad, quality of the land, improvements, etc., etc., and lands can be had in tract of almost any desired acreage.

Sallisaw offers many attractions to the home-seeker, and a man looking for a new location makes a bad mistake if he fails to examine the adjacent country and the city. Lands are good and cheap, public health is very good and the country is healthful. The country is pleasant to live in and its people are progressive and wide awake. The surrounding scenery is fine. North of Sallisaw, about four miles distant, are the Brushy and Badger Mountains, and south, about six miles away, are the Wild Horse Mountains. These ranges afford fine scenery, and the streams, particularly the Big Sallisaw, are full of game fish.

Sallisaw is reached by the Kansas City Southern Railway and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway.

## The Story of an Arkansas Farm

WM. R. LIGHTON

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Aren't you sorry for the home-maker who, after years and years of joyful fussing and tinkering, works up to the point by-and-by where he pushes his hat to the back of his head, takes a long, anxious look all around, then calls his Laura into conference, finds that even she can't think of a single thing she wants added or rearranged, and at last is constrained to murmur, in deep awe: "Well, there, by hokey, she's finished!"? Nothing more to be done—not another brush stroke, not another thrust of the spade, not another lick of the hammer. Finished!

Come to think of it, I've never known a homemaker to get into that fix—not a real homemaker. Have you? But we've seen homes here and there, haven't we, that appeared dangerously snug and shipshape—a subtle menace that the dread thing might happen, some time, to somebody? If it should ever come about, wouldn't that be a solemn moment? Solemn as death. Little, old Alexander let out a moan that has echoed for centuries, because he thought the raw material for conquest had petered out. But his were only the limitations of ignorance; nothing to compare with the blighted state of mind of the

man who knows to a dead certainty that the home he's dreamed of, prayed for, slaved over, put his very heart and soul into, has been brought to full and flawless completion. Honestly, now, wouldn't that be fierce? There'd be nothing for a real home-builder to do then but sell out and begin over.

My Laura and I have talked of that, often and often. We've been married twenty years; and from the first we've wanted a home. Our ideas have been almost uncannily harmonious. This home must be none of your ready-made affairs, conventional, undistinguished, lifeless, but a home of our own in the fullest and freest sense—one born of our mated genius, embodying ourselves.

It must be a place of sweet security for our children; a place of smiling delight for our friends; a place whose every wall, whose every line, whose every window and every nook and every generous space should be full of the elusive charm of individuality; a place that would slowly fill with kindly associations and gentle memories; a place that would endure, not for a day, but for generations, growing and gaining all the time in richness and grace; a place—



The House Spans 72 Feet on the Ground Plan from End to End.

Well, there; that'll do for a starter. Doesn't that sound fine? You can see what we were driving at. Dear, oh, dear, what a glorious time we had a-building it, in our younger days—conversationally! Reams of fair paper we've drawn over and put gravely away in our portfolio for future reference—now a sketch for an inglenook; again a bit of roof-line; again a suggestion for a casement, or an arch, or a porch. Gallons of oil we've burned, brooding over pictures and stories of others' performances, fondly agreeing how much braver and better our own would be when we got it. But, lest we should give one another needless pain, one point was always delicately slurred over in these eager plannings—the utter impossibility of fulfillment. We lived in a part of the country—Nebraska—where a few feet of pine board for a pantry shelf cost half a day's pay. We knew perfectly well that this big, generous idea of ours would cost a sight of money in the realization—fifteen or twenty thousand dollars for a good running start. We didn't have the price; and so we continued merely talking it over; getting piles of fun out of that, but having the gayety of it always toned down by a sigh.

And now this home is actually begun. Not a substitute, not a grudging compromise, but the real thing, just as we've seen it in our visions. We've had no windfall, either. Nobody has "come across" in a will, or otherwise. Nothing has happened out of the ordinary in our fortunes. It's just a case of Mahomet going to the mountain. That is to say, we've moved from high-priced Nebraska to a place where the materials for homemaking may be got without sapping one's life out in the process.

We're in Arkansas.

We've made a start, I say. We shall never finish. That's the beauty of it. If we live and work at it for a million years we shan't be in the least danger of the horrid melancholy of having our occupation gone. It's no trifling, baffling little town lot we're working with, but a fine, wide-spreading farm of one hundred and

twenty acres, every acre crammed chock-full of possibilities. A lifetime might be spent on any one of a hundred nooks and beauty spots, doing things to it, fixing it up. We're rioting in the joy of knowing that we can never, never, never get to the end. There, as we see it, is the secret of happiness—the lure of continual achievement in something worth doing, and not the stodgy satisfaction of final accomplishment.

Arkansas? Yes, sir, Arkansas. On the White River Valley, right in the heart of the Ozark Mountain country. Oh, I know what you're thinking: "Arkansas! Why not Kamchatka, or Patagonia, or Afghanistan? If they had to go out of the world, why didn't they pick some place with the charm of real remoteness? But Arkansas!" That's the way we felt about it, too, when Arkansas first became one of the chances. That was because we didn't know a blessed thing about it—no more than you know yourself, right this minute. It's been the fashion, this long time, to poke fun at Arkansas, to think of it as one of the by-spots of earth, unregenerate, unreclaimed, and not worth reclaiming at that. All sorts of jokers and talemakers have taken a crack at it, making it out a comical place.

It's a land of incomparable beauty, of infinite charm, of limitless opportunities. We're spotlessly happy here; and the happiness is going to last. What more could a body ask? The marvel is that millions of others haven't found out this Eden. Here it's lain waiting, years and years, while the home-hunters have been ransacking the earth. But they've passed by on the other side.

Never mind how we happened to Arkansas. That doesn't matter. But one shining March morning we awoke in Fayetteville. Our first look out of the window at the hotel was curious, amused and, it must be confessed, rather superior. We didn't half expect to like it. But that first look, long drawn out, sobered us. Then we turned and looked at one another.

"Why, it's beautiful!" we whispered.



Before us lay a town of quiet, tree-grown streets, wandering easily over low-rolling hills. Across a little hollow rose the sedate walls of the State University buildings. Beyond, melting away into the fresh spring distances, spread the glories of the Ozarks, opalescent with a hundred thousand changeful lights and shades. The tonic crispness of a quarter-mile altitude set our blood tingling. The spell was on us before we left the window. You've heard of the old-fashioned folk who would be transported instantaneously into the state of mind they called "conviction." Well, that's the way it was with us. If there's any other spot to be compared with this for looks it's the Connecticut Valley.

After breakfast we sought the real-estate man who had coaxed us to the country. He was none of your sharps, but a gentleman born, kindly, shrewd, sympathetic. To him we laid bare our desires:

"We want a farm absolutely in the rough, so that we shall pay for just the land value, and nothing for improvements made by somebody else, which we shan't like. We want to improve to suit ourselves. The place may be anything from forty acres to a quarter-section; but it must be beautiful—hills, and woods, and water, and a broad outlook. And not too expensive."

He smiled indulgently, as if he had heard folks talk like that before.

"There's a farm I've got that might suit you," he said, "if you really want a raw one. We'll drive out to it."

Just a mile from the public square we came to our home. We knew it for ours at the first glance, before we'd passed through the rickety wire gate. A tangle of blackberry briars met us at the line of the old rail-fence. A couple of dogwood trees, smothered in bloom, thrust their branches into the carriage. A mirthful little brook frolicked chuckling over gray stones. It was crystal clear. In Nebraska, every rill runs thick with black mud. We had set our

hearts on a limpid brook. Under towering elms, sycamores and walnuts the ground was thick with violets and wildflowers. In the deep heart of the hollow a spring came up at our feet, clear and cold.

The air of Araby was not more richly spiced than this. Laura pressed my arm.

"What a park this spot will make!" she whispered. She didn't say "would make," you notice; she said "will make." We were of one mind. It was all settled before we'd gone a hundred yards. The rest of our looking around was just a matter of form.

The more we looked the more we were confirmed. The farm was skirted by a horseshoe of oak-clothed hills, open to the south, giving perfect winter protection. A gentle slope descended to the river, three-quarters of a mile away; and beyond, stately, massive, magnificent, rose the crests of the Boston Range. Far and near, whether we took it in ten-mile sweeps or patch by patch, the prospect pleased.

There were no improvements. Years gone, in that more prosperous Southern day "before the war," this had been a well-cared-for homestead of the best type; but fire had swept away the buildings; neglect had followed the fire; and between them they'd made a pretty mess of it. When we found it, it was in the hands of a native tenant farmer who had his multitudinous family stabled in a shabby, weather-grayed cabin of axe-squared poles, mud-chinked. Three or four other crude shelters, thatched with poles or cornstalks, served for the lean mules, the cow and the hens; and one, most pretentious of the lot, a ruined old log house, held what remained of last year's corn and fodder. This tenant was cultivating about fifty acres, in three widely-separated fields. He had picked out just the easy spots. As for the rest of the once-cultivated land, it had become an impenetrable jungle of every manner of bush and brier that ever put forth leaf—wild plum, hawthorn, cedar, blackjack, mulberry—all laced tight as a drum with fox-



The Living Room—Twenty by Thirty-two Feet.

grape and ground ivy, and matted underneath with the ubiquitous blackberry. At the back, rising above the lower levels, was forty acres of oak and hickory timber. That suited us, down to the ground. Do you remember the Christmas scene in Pickwick, with the heart of the picture a great, roaring log fire? So we had prefigured things. And in Nebraska—note the inevitable comparison—the man who sports an open wood fire big enough to be seen by the naked eye has been marked by the gods as a special favorite. That's why the hearth fire had been the living center of our scheme—no little parsimonious blaze of husbanded kindling-wood, but a pile of cord sticks, each bulky as a man could handle, massed in a blaze a dozen could gather round, with nobody crowded for elbow-room.

And here I sit, right now, before one of those very fires, with the three kids sprawled out on the hearth-rug getting to-morrow's lessons, and with Laura snugly dozing in her corner. And think of this, you anxious householder: in the prairie country it cost us one hundred and fifty dollars to make a poor pretense of keeping warm through a long, harsh winter; and last winter it cost us eight dollars and fifty cents for the labor of cutting and bringing down ten cords from our woodlot. That forty acres will suffice us forever, wisely managed. Wood and water—these are the essentials to farm comfort. We found three brooks zigzagging across our farming land.

"Well, is this raw enough?" quizzed our conductor. He seemed to think the joke was on us.

"How much?" we asked, without levity.

He told us that we might have the farm for twenty dollars an acre—which, he laughed, was only about fifteen cents apiece for the possibilities. Then, growing sensible, he assured us that in soil character the farm was one of the best in the district, as we could see for ourselves when we got back to town and looked at the soil-survey maps. Eighty or ninety acres we would find cultivable—more than that, if we wished to put vineyard or orchard on the hill slopes. Where the fields were cleared the surface showed a deep, loose, sandy loam with a friable, deep-red clay subsoil. Loose stone was everywhere, from mere pebbles to young boulders that would make a hefty lift for a strong man. But that didn't dismay us. We had our own notions about what we'd do with that stone. We had come from a country where such stone was shipped in by rail for four hundred miles, and was worth no end of money when it got there. And we got ours just for the cost of moving it across half the width of the farm and getting it out of the way.

"All right, we'll take it," we said. "Don't you dare show us anything else. This is ours."

A month later we moved to Arkansas, bag and baggage. That was in April of 1908. We went straight out to the farm, pitching camp on the spot that had first captivated us. Tents sheltered us. There was no other refuge.

We could not undertake much in that first season. The tenant, a lean-shanked, fox-faced Hill Billy, had already begun the year's crop work, and looked on us as rank intruders. He would

not yield an inch of his cleared ground for our use, on any reasonable terms; only grudgingly did he grant us room enough for our camp. Until crops were gathered we would be constrained to give ourselves to planning and to working on some of the waste places. The year was lost to us in care of the fields.

Good fortune stayed with us, though. The site we had picked upon for the house and buildings lay outside the cultivated ground, in the heart of a thicket dense as a canebrake. Here, thrilling with eagerness, I set to work with brushhook and axe, clearing a space, with unaccustomed hands, while from their haunts in the hills the squatters gathered, perching about me in a ring, expectant as buzzards. It had been noised around the settlement that a rich stranger had strayed in, and already the Billies were snapping their beaks, whetting up their appetites for fresh meat.

That's been the one taste of wormwood in our cup down here: the fret of trying to break even with native hired labor. The stranger is reckoned legitimate picking. These fellows will work for one another for fifty cents a day, and take their pay in salt "side-meat;" but from the alien they demand thrice that pay, in cold cash, testing every coin with their snuff-stained teeth.

Well, there they loafed, half a dozen of 'em, whittling, spitting, showering impudent questions and making disparaging criticisms, waiting for me to play out. I was bound I wouldn't; I was going to finish that job myself, if it was the last act. Did you ever try to swing a brushhook in a six-foot-high mat of blackberry brambles? This mat had been undisturbed for a score of years, at least, till it had become as the great-grandfather of all the blackberry patches; dead canes of other ages inextricably woven among the living, tied all together with thirty-foot-long strands of thorny ivy. At every stroke of the hook the spiked whips lashed back across my face and shoulders, clutching and tearing, hanging to my clothes, piling hip-deep about me. The Inquisition at its cruelest had no peskier torment. I was mad enough to cry, blistered, bleeding, racked with backache. But give up? Not in a hundred years! The first stroke on the making of the home was to be done by no other hand than mine. And by-and-by there was a half-acre cleared.

Guess which building came first. It was the henhouse. Thoroughbred poultry was to be one of the features of the farm—we had brought the parent flock of fifty Buff Orpingtons with us from Nebraska—and their quarters were to be substantial and roomy. The first house was ten by forty feet, well put up, airy, screened, weathertight, and divided into three rooms. When it was finished we moved into it, making a temporary shelter for the hens under the massed branches of a wild-plum thicket.

That chicken-house gave us our first real understanding of the cost of doing things down here. A building just like it in the old home had set us back one hundred and thirty dollars. This one cost a shade over fifty dollars, with the lumber bought at a retail yard.



How the natives fussed and buzzed! That house bothered them no end. "You-all kain't be so plumb rich as we-all been told," they said. We didn't try to relieve their puzzlement a little bit, but went serenely on. The henhouse was comfortable enough until other plans were ripened.

The house itself—the big house—had been carefully worked out on paper; but we did not want to be precipitate. It was to be a huge, sprawling bungalow of logs and rough field stone; but we had to discover just how we were to gather and prepare these materials in the best form, at the least possible cost. Care on these points, as we found later, meant a saving of at least one-half in our outlay. Also, we had to find a builder blessed with understanding. That promised to be troublesome.

There were in architecture, so far as we knew, no precedents for some of our ideas; so our builder must be a man with the rare gift of imagination. There was no hint of any such quality in any of the artisans we had talked to at first. But we did not borrow fear. It turns us cold now to think back upon our blithe peace of mind of that day, when the whole plan was up in the air; but that's a way we've got into in the course of our twenty years of adventuring together in life. It's worked pretty well, and it came out beautifully in this case. Forecast of failure would merely have used up steam power that was needed for other things. We would be satisfied if we had the house under roof by cold weather.

Our next move was to start a dairy herd. There wasn't a rod of cattle-tight fence on the place; so we had to begin at the beginning. In one of the old, abandoned fields the wild grasses were knee-high; and this plot we inclosed with wire. A gentleman of color helped me. We made a sorry job of it; for I had never before hacked out an oak fence post, and my dusky mate's particular genius was for going sound asleep standing up. That's no way to build a fence. That fence has since been taken down and replaced, but it served for a time; and when it was strung we turned into the pasture a herd of ten milch cows. These cows were grades, Jersey and Durham, with good milking records and tested at our University Experiment Station for their butter-making qualities. Along with them we bought a cream separator, and right there our work as farmers was begun.

Now, let's stop a bit and get this thing straight. You aren't to understand that we were interested merely in making a home and in doing artistic stunts with our land. We meant to develop a thoroughgoing, all-round farm, one that should justify itself by profits. It was to be made as beautiful as possible, but it must, also, make our living.

We were not farmers, Laura and I, in the hard, practical sense. You might say that we were just amateurs. Neither of us had ever had anything to do with the larger problems of farm management. But in Nebraska we had lived for five or six years on a two-acre suburban patch with our cows, our chickens, our orchard, our small fruits and our garden, studying these subjects zealously, doing the

work ourselves and making it pay, every stroke of it. You can see that we were not exactly a couple of misguided novices. We had learned the knack of getting results from the soil with our own hands, and for a dozen years we had been tireless readers of scientific farm literature. We had taken to this from choice because we liked it, even when the probability of having a farm of our own seemed hopelessly remote. We knew a lot of things about farming, though we had never practiced them on any scale larger than our two acres.

Now, you take this from us, straight: To make a farm pay is just a business proposition which may be undertaken by any average family, in our case with more certainty of success than goes with almost any other business in the catalogue. Once, when farming was played by luck and not by knowledge, that was not true. Then it was a world of chance for the farmer. But that time is gone by. To make fun of the "book-farmer" is getting to be rather stale sport. To make a farm pay to-day is a question of exact book-knowledge and plenty of it, coupled with a clear plan of your own, which is to be carried out with average horse-sense and sound business judgment. Not to mince matters, we had acquired those abilities; and we've gone at our work unafraid, sure of the outcome.

Which brings us back to that bunch of dairy cows. We had made up our minds to this as one of the fundamentals of farm economy. Not that we had any notion of growing rich from the sale of butter and cream; but the cows were to be a part of the farm machinery, as indispensable as the plows or the harrows. We meant to make this a stock farm as distinguished from a grain farm. That is to say, everything in the way of field crops produced on the place was to be fed to animals of our own—cows, mares, swine, sheep and poultry. To sell one's grain or hay crop bodily is nowadays reckoned slovenly management. To follow that practice is to be content with less than half profits. There's another and a better profit in making these crops into meat and cream and eggs and wool. Besides which there's the fertility to be restored to the land in manures; and on top of that the increase in the herds and flocks. That was our program—not as evolved by ourselves, but as borrowed from the best practices of the most successful modern farming.

We faced the fact that our land had been badly mishandled, as land invariably is by the tenant farmer. The tenant's problem, if he thinks out a problem at all, is to get all he can from the soil by persistent, exhaustive cropping and to put as little as possible back again. His is destructive, not constructive, farming. We were to reverse this process, and our dairy herd was the cornerstone of our building. We bought the best we could afford—good healthy animals of good average qualities. They cost us thirty-five dollars a head. In Nebraska they would have cost twice as much. With them we got from the University herd a pedigreed Jersey bull-calf of a famous milk strain; so that, in the future development of our herd, we should be getting calves of improved

qualities. Our pastures now hold half a dozen calves which in another year will be added to the milk producers, materially raising the standard of the whole lot. Of course, following this practice exclusively, we shall have only a grade or "utility" herd at the best; but we shall be building from a first-rate foundation, and, as our means permit, we shall replace the first cows with pure-bred Jerseys. Perhaps we shall not thus greatly increase our cream yield, but surplus animals to be disposed of will then bring good or even fancy prices as breeding stock instead of the current market price of butcher's meat. Our University station, following the custom of every similar institution in the West, seeking to improve conditions on the farms near by, let us have this choice animal at a merely nominal price—only twenty-five dollars. He is a master of his kind. To-day, not yet two years old, he is worth twenty times what he cost us.

As a matter of fact, the sale of cream from our cows has added nothing to our treasury. What we have sold from the product of the herd has just about met cost. But that doesn't tell all the story.

It has become almost an axiom of the dairy farm, selling nothing but cream, that the profits consist in intelligent use of the by-products—skim-milk and manure—the milk to be fed to growing animals and the manure to be returned to the land. So we have found it.

Inseparable from the creamery farm is the swine herd. If this can be supplemented by the poultry flock so much the better, but there must be pigs; else waste, that blight of any business enterprise, creeps in. Day in and day out, all through the year, we have a heavy yield of separator milk—milk stripped of its fats, but retaining a high feeding value when given to growing stock. Nor does this value consist only in the elements shown by analysis. Intelligently fed with grains it gives the "balanced ration"—that crowning factor in modern animal industry—materially raising the flesh-making efficiency of every kernel eaten and giving sturdy health and vigor. A thrifty cockerel, while he is still singing soprano, does mighty well if, on all he will eat of grain alone, he adds to his weight two and one-half ounces a week; but with skim-milk substituted for a part of this ration, at lessened cost, his gain jumps nearly a hundred per cent and his quality for the table gets to be something you'll think of between meals.

Did you ever eat a skim-milk chicken? Let me tell you how we fix 'em on a Sunday afternoon, when some friends have dropped over the hill from town and we want to bait them to come again. We just build up a crackling fire in one of the deep fireplaces, hang a plump brace of these birds before the blaze on wires, keep them turning for an hour in slow and stately measure, with a pan below to catch the drippings, till the yellow bodies show an oily, golden crispness shining through a haze of rich steam and begin to drop apart with tenderness, and the watching company kind of loses interest in the conversation. And over on the table Dorothy has set out a basket of brown rolls and a print of sweet butter and a glass of

plum jelly, and the plates are piping hot—and nobody can wait another minute. Since the hatches came off last spring we've had five hundred pounds of young Orpington on our table—a quarter of a ton, no less, made out of clean wheat and corn and sweet milk.

And the pigs! You ought to see them! They're Laura's. As soon as a fit pasture had been made, last spring, she drove a thrifty trade for a fine young Duroc-Jersey brood sow and her litter. Now there are eighteen head in the herd. One has been eaten; a second, weighing in at three hundred pounds, is scheduled for holiday time; and there's a bunch of eight six-weeks youngsters that, judged by native standards, ought to be four months old at least—sleek, rollicky, friendly little beasts, rolling in plumpness, and clean as parlor pets. Give a pig half a chance, and he's the cleanest beast on the farm—tidy as a cat. Ours have been brought up like Reginalds and Reginas, on food clean enough for the house table, with acres of green pasture and oceans of skim-milk.

Credit another point to the dairy cows. Next spring we'll have a hundred head of young pigs a-growing, in broad, fresh-made pastures. We've found out that pigs pay, if you put into their management as much brain-power as goes into a good, swift game of whist. Farming, on the whole, is a good deal like whist; and brains are trumps. We're leaning strongly on this pig branch of our industry. There's certainly money in them, here in the South where it costs a sight less, according to the records, to make a pound of well-bred pork than it does where we hail from.

We're handling our pigs as we're handling our dairy herd—grading up in our increase all the time; starting with good, sound brood stock, and putting into the male side the best we can get. That pays, too. An Arkansas hog of native blood does rather uncommonly well if, ranging in the woods and rustling his own living, he can show one hundred and fifty pounds at three or four years. Our three-hundred-pounder on the waiting list is eight months old. There's the difference. The pig of the modern farm has been produced by wise, selective breeding, giving an animal that can make a pound of meat in the least possible time and at the lowest possible cost. Not all of this result, though, rests in the better stock. The pig couldn't do it alone, on his own hook, without well-judged feeding. The balanced ration is the ultimate measure of profit; and in this pretty drama skim-milk has a leading part. Yes, you really must give the dairy cows another credit mark.

And there's the fertilizer, not only from the cow-barn but also from the poultry houses and in the pig pastures—tons and tons that have gone to the land for its enrichment. There's no room for argument about the value of that. If we were growing grain and hay for sale, as most of our neighbors are doing, we'd be losing all that, letting it go into the other fellow's pocket. Not for us!

Somehow, as this is set down on paper, it appears expensive—as if we must have a good, round lot of money invested. That's not the fact. Reckoning it up, the investment seems



ludicrously small. The first cost of cattle and pigs and chickens wasn't over four hundred and twenty-five dollars. They've paid this back, and the cost of their keep besides, in milk, eggs and meat; and we still have the original stock and all its increase for our profit. That's pretty good, isn't it? The double profit of growth and increase, with another profit in by-products—that's the combination that gives a farm like ours a strong edge over the old-style grain farm.

What we've done shows what we mean to do. We're more than satisfied with the account as it stands. We're going right ahead on this beginning. Excepting about fifteen acres reserved for orchard and garden, the farm, as fast as we can get it cleaned up, is being made into meadow and pasture, planted to those clovers and grasses that scientific demonstration has marked as best for this region. We shall increase our herds and flocks to the largest number that can be pastured on the place, buying the grain feeds, selling nothing that can be fed at home—selling almost nothing at all but finished products. Only a few acres are being given to market crops—an acre to choice strawberries; an acre to asparagus; two or three acres to potatoes and onions, and ten acres to orchard trees—everything from apples to apricots, from sweet cherries to Spanish chestnuts; nothing that has not been proved successful here, and nothing but the best of its kind. We got the fruits all planted last spring.

"Book-farming?" Yes, sir, it's book-farming. That's the best thing that can be said of it. That's why we know it's bound to succeed, as it's succeeding now. For mark this: The new farming—call it book-farming, if the name pleases you—has done nothing more notable than to establish the fact beyond dispute that in this industry there's no such thing as blind chance; that fixed conditions give certain and calculable results. It's not counted a marvel, is it, that the manner of making and the cost of a yard of cloth or a ton of steel rails can be determined beforehand? Well, then, why give the merry hoot to the man who, by the same methods and with no less exact knowledge of his working conditions, pretends to say what it will cost him to produce a pound of pork? It's just the raw novelty of the proposition, most likely, that makes it appear so rich in humor; but it can be done. It's being done now, right along. We're doing it. We know, to a dead certainty, that on every bushel of grain we're feeding to our poultry and our pigs, in this program, we're more than doubling our money. Can you beat that? And we're going to keep it up, just that way.

Oh, yes; I started to tell you about this house of ours. All the time, as we looked over our plans, we kept looking at one another askance, each wondering if the other would really care so very much if the scheme must be simplified to meet the state of the bank account. We wanted the house, just as it stood on paper, with not a detail yielded to crass necessity; but it seemed impossible that we could do it on our capital. Tentative inquiry at the local lumber yards confirmed this doubt. Our plans called for a house with 2232 square feet of

floor space—eight rooms, not to speak of generous porches and a roomy greenhouse. In Nebraska you can't do those things unless you're a "plute." We knew we were miles and miles out of that class; and so we were both secretly prepared to hedge and compromise.

But here the house stands, uncompromised—not finished by a jugful, but laid out on the lines we'd fixed, and to be completed in due time. Provision has been made for everything. We can read our title clear to the very end.

It's this way: Arkansas is a timber country. First of all her resources stand her forests of oak and pine. So we were close to the source of our raw material.

Along in the middle of the summer I made a pilgrimage to the heart of the sawmill country, one hundred and fifty miles south of home, and established relations. One of the little mills was hired to cut the stock we would need; and in September I started three car loads of lumber to Fayetteville. One big car held the logs for the house walls. These were pine timbers, squared by the saw to a uniform size of six by eight inches. In the other cars was the rest of the lumber for the house; also for a cottage for hired help, for a huge barn, for a detached laundry house, for some additional poultry houses—everything we should need. Doors and windows of oak and cypress, made after designs of our own, were built for us at Fayetteville. These and the shingles were the only items of woodwork bought, outside the cars brought from the mills. You see what we have done—paid just a moderate sawmill charge, and cut out the middleman and his profits. Far be it from us to slam the middleman. He's a mighty useful fellow, when you need him; but we couldn't figure it out that we needed him so desperately in this operation.

All this sounds a bit complicated and difficult, maybe; but we found it in fact as simple as two and two. We got just what we wanted, in material of the very best, and at a cost that absolutely dispelled our first misgivings. The three cars of lumber, loaded at the mill, cost us \$588.71. The freight to Fayetteville was \$235.35. And there you are. We have built generously and well in every particular, with big, substantial housing for every living thing on the place. Nothing is cramped. In Nebraska, a diminutive four-room cottage, just big enough to turn around in, had cost us a lot more than we paid for the materials for this enterprise. We have had no exceptional advantages; there's nothing to be credited to luck. Anybody who wants to can duplicate our performance for the same money.

Meanwhile, we had found our builder. I'll not deny that there was some downright luck in that. The gods were surely good to us in sending us, out of the native darkness, a man who understood. Mind you, we had no architect's plans—nothing to work by but our own rough pencil sketches, supplemented by word of mouth. The work of that man and his crew was a dream. If there was a lick amiss, or a penny wasted, we never knew it. On October twenty-fourth the first shovelful of earth was turned for the laying of the foundations, and teams were set to hauling stone picked up

around the farm, for piers and walls and chimneys. On December nineteenth the thing was done—house, barn, tenant house, and all the rest, ready for use. We kept Christmas beneath the roof we had seen in our visions.

Finished? No, no! It's just as I tell you: There are pages and pages of things that wait—enough to last through a happy lifetime. When the pine building is well settled in place there's oak paneling to be built and oak floors to be laid; and the porches are still to come; and walks outside, and flower-beds, and a pond for water plants; and there's a gasoline engine to be set up for pumping our water and running a

dynamo for our house-lighting; and—oh, no end of such-like things! But we're living now in these wide spaces, before our heaped winter fires of heart-of-oak—room enough for our own perfect content, and room to spare for every friend who will come to us. Our dream is coming true.

And the cost? You will maybe want a final word about that. Well, the house as it stands to-day, strong as a castle and good for generations, has cost us a little less than \$1,500. Can you beat that? Why, in Nebraska we couldn't have got away from the wire for that money; and here we're coming down the homestretch.

## Sulphur Springs, Arkansas

Sulphur Springs, a prosperous town of 1,500 people, is a noted health and pleasure resort, situated 205 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Its altitude is about 1,000 feet above sea level. Its several medicinal springs are of great hygienic value and are visited by thousands of people who seek relief from chronic ailments of various kinds. The town, containing a number of attractive stone and brick buildings, surrounds a large beautiful park of about thirty acres in which are situated the several springs, each properly housed and protected. Running through the park is Butler Creek, a clear sparkling mountain stream, carrying a considerable flow of water. A fine rock dam thrown across the stream forms a charming clear lake, half a mile long, and affording fine boating, fishing and bathing. High-wooded hills entirely surround the town and from the tops of these most magnificent views, extending over many miles of country, may be had. There are numerous fine drives in the vicinity, and finer scenery than that surrounding Sulphur Springs is difficult to find. The principal attractions of Sulphur Springs will always be the benefits which may be obtained through the use of the waters of the springs. Fine springs of pure water abound everywhere in the vicinity. The waters of the springs situated in the park are, however, most highly valued on account of their curative properties. The most noted of these are the Chalybeate or Iron Spring, the waters of which are credited with being highly beneficial in complaints peculiar to women and in cases of general debility; the Saline Spring, credited with very favorable action in cases of stomach trouble, catarrh, sluggish liver, dyspepsia, constipation, gout and rheumatism; the White and Black Sulphur Springs, used extensively for the relief of liver disorders, abdominal plethora, malaria, rheumatism, gout, kidney disorders, etc., and the Lithia Spring, good for stomach trouble, rheumatism and torpid livers, etc. Large quantities of this water are shipped to the cities of Kansas City, Fort Smith, Texarkana, Beaumont and other places.

The accommodations for the entertainment of health and pleasure seekers are modern and up-to-date and capable of entertaining a very large number of people at one time. The Kihlberg Hotel and Bath House can entertain 200 guests; the Oaklawn Inn has forty bedrooms; the Ozark Hotel, forty bedrooms; the Joplin House, twenty bedrooms; the Sulphur Springs Hotel, twenty; Windsor Hotel, twenty; Miller Cottage, fifteen bedrooms; in addition to which are several private houses at which board and lodging may be obtained.

During the past two or three years there has been great building activity at Sulphur Springs, and about half a million dollars has been expended in the construction of fine business buildings, hotels, dwellings, churches, schools and town improvements, including an electric light plant, waterworks, sewerage, cement walks, street improvements, etc., etc.

Owing to the fact that the health resort features of Sulphur Springs were uppermost in the minds of those who visited the town, the agricultural and horticultural resources of the immediate vicinity did not attract the attention they would have attracted elsewhere. There is a large acreage of untilled land of good quality and capable of producing all crops grown in Benton County in the immediate neighborhood of the town. It will abundantly produce all the ordinary field crops, corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, hay, etc., and affords fine pasturage for live stock of all kinds. It is an admirable country for poultry raising and most excellent for the cultivation of apple and peach orchards and berries. There are now within a radius of four miles of Sulphur Springs between 300 and 400 acres planted in fruits, three-fourths in apples and one hundred acres in strawberries. The yield and money value per acre is the same as in other parts of Benton County. The value of an apple crop varies with the age of the orchard, running one year with another, including trees of all ages, from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Early apples begin to bear at four to five years, some at six years. No large crops are expected before the seventh



or eighth year. In Benton County there have been only two failures of the apple crop in sixteen years. The peach is somewhat irregular in bearing and is generally grown as a catch crop. Peaches grown on high ground net from \$50 to \$100 per acre. At times the crop is very profitable, running as high as \$200 per acre.

Strawberries in the average net the grower from \$50 to \$100 per acre, though yields as high as \$250 and \$300 per acre are sometimes obtained. Only a few of the growers obtain these results; \$100 per acre being a high figure for the other growers in the same neighborhood.

Land values are very low as compared with other sections of Benton County. In quality the lands are as good as in the other parts of the county, but fruits have not been grown in commercial quantity at Sulphur Springs, and until there are enough fruit growers there to ship in carload lots the increase in value will

not be as rapid as in sections where large quantities of fruits are produced. This condition will not last long as there is now a rapid influx of new settlers and the fruit growing industry will be placed on a commercial basis very soon.

Poultry raising would pay handsomely at Sulphur Springs. The shipments from Benton County last year amounted to thirty-five car loads of 15,000 pounds each, valued at \$60,750, and seventy-five car loads of eggs valued at \$128,000, making a total of \$188,750. Turkeys do very well in Benton County, and large numbers are shipped to the Northern markets late in fall. Live stock of all descriptions does well, as the country is well grassed and has best water in unlimited quantity. The homeseeker would do well to stop over at Sulphur Springs and examine the adjacent lands, which he will find to be of good quality and exceptionally low in price.

## Fishing for Sport at Port Arthur, Texas

For the angler this section offers attraction; for the man who loves to fish and to be able to catch them while fishing, Port Arthur is the thing. As this is being written a pair of half-grown boys are passing with a string of trout, flounder and croakers as long as either one of the chaps who caught them, and the same which is inspiration and impetus of this article.

The lake is salt now and has been for the past eight weeks, and it is when this salt water comes in from the Gulf that the fishing begins to be good. During the winter, when the northers have blown the water out to sea, and the Neches and Sabine are high, the water in Sabine lake is fresh, and even as far down the pass as the quarantine station, as may be known as per evidence of the dead oyster reefs from which the shell for macadam is now coming, although for the main part these reefs are killed out by those summer freshets which occur along the gulf coast every few years.

During the winter time, and when the water is low, fishing is yet good in the lake in front of Port Arthur, but it is not trout, redfish, flounder and croakers that one catches; instead it is the noble or ignoble catfish, as you wish, which one takes at this time. There is no great quantity of real sport in landing these freshwater visitors from the rivers, but there is lots of meat on a ten-pound cat, and if you are fishing for meat, you are not apt to chuck him back into the lake to the accompaniment of malediction.

However, it is to the salt water fish now abundant in the lake and in front of the city that attention is being called. You can get most anything that swims in salt water now, except tarpon and mackerel. It is too early in the season for these. Tarpon will not enter the lake until summer begins to ease into fall; mackerel come in mid-summer, but then only when conditions are right and when the lake

is very salty. Mackerel fishing is best on the jetties, but they are frequently taken off the piers here in the summer, but the jetties is the place if one wishes to be able to catch fish as fast as he throws a line into the water.

Beginning about the first of April, if the lake is salty, sea fish come in and remain until late in the fall and up to the time northers drive the water out of the lake. The only exception is when one of the periodical wet summers comes along, which is about every seven years, and fills the lake up with fresh water. At the present time fishing is prime in the lake, and one has only to go out to the end of the three piers to get all he wishes. The old pleasure pier is the most popular for the reason that it is the most convenient; the export pier is better fishing, as the water is deeper; Gates' pier, which is the most northerly of the three, is better than the pleasure pier, but not quite so good as the export pier. The piers are about a mile apart.

You bait with river shrimp. You can use minnows or mullet, but shrimp is the thing. Fish are as capricious as a young woman—what is bait one day may be an irritant the next—mighty fine simile that for both fish and femininity, but shrimp bears the same relation to fish as chocolate bonbons do to womankind—both are usually accepted, and both catch 'em. Therefore, take shrimp, river shrimp. The salt water shrimp die too quickly, while river shrimp can be kept alive as long as you keep them wet, not necessarily kept in water, but just wet.

Most everybody who goes fishing on the piers here buys their bait. Of course, you can catch it, but you will have to stay up pretty nearly all night to do it, as shrimp run only after dark, and those who make a business of supplying bait work in the night. In this section shrimp are caught wholly with a castnet. Up the rivers they are baited into a sack distended with a hoop. This process can only be

worked where there is no current, but in the canal here, where the shrimp are caught, working these sacks is not practicable. At the present time there are no salt water shrimp in the canal; it is too early in the season. The latter die almost as soon as shaken out of the castnet.

For some reason not definitely known trout and redbfish are more plentiful in the lake than they are in the pass—the fishing is not good for either between the lake and the jetties, while at the end of the jetties it is better for trout than it is in the lake. Redfish, however, frequent shallow water, either the beach or inland salt lakes, and one will find them most abundant on a rising tide where the water is very shallow. Along the Louisiana shore of the lake and the pass redbfish are frequently caught in the salt grass when unusually high tides overflow the shore. While trout, croakers and sheephead are the principal fish now being caught on the piers with a few redbfish interspersed, yet a day's fishing is very apt to show up with several flounders, which although an abundant fish, is not a generous biter. You will catch more flounder off the piers here than you will off the jetties, but less trout of the larger size. Flounder work in toward the shore in the evening where they bed in the sand over night, and it is on this passage that one picks them up on the hook. As a rule you will catch ten trout where you will take one flounder, unless you go torchlighting for them along the shore, and then you catch ten stingarees where you catch a flounder. The proper term is sting ray, but stingaree is the proper vernacular. These rays are caught off the piers here, but they are not a table fish, and dispute with the crab the distinction of being the most adroit purloiner of bait. As for the latter take your dip net with you when you go fishing at Port Arthur, for it was not ambrosia but crabs that the Olympian gods fed on—they knew what was good.

For some reason not known, the canal, while

full of crabs, furnishes no large ones, while immediately in the lake and within gunshot of the canal, one catches them as big as they grow, or rather as big as gulf crabs grow, for crabs, at least in this section of the gulf, are much smaller than in many other waters. The quality, however, is the same. The soft crab is simply the crab moulting, and when he sheds his shell he is soft only for a few days. The new shell grows very quickly and in three days the crab cannot be sold as "soft." New Orleans is the only place on the coast where there is a market for soft crabs, as it is the only place on the coast where a supply can be relied on. In moulting the crab hunts some sheltered nook, mostly submerged grass, and for a few days before and for a few days after the process will not take bait. The soft crab is secured by dredging for him with a dip net, the hoop of which is bent in the shape of a half circle so as to sweep as much ground as possible. The usual price at first hands for soft crabs in New Orleans is \$1.50 a dozen, for hard crabs one-seventh of that figure. There are soft crabs here as there are elsewhere, but the conditions for getting them are not good.

For those in nearby cities who wish to fish at Port Arthur it is well enough to know that the drawbridge across the canal is not in commission as the pleasure pier is dismantled and there will be no new drawbridge until the new pleasure pier is built. However, there are boatmen at this bridge who take parties across the canal in skiffs and who also sell bait. A small toll is required for both.

There is a sliding scale for bait. If shrimp are running well fifty cents will be about what one man would need. If the bait catcher worked all night for a pint of them, they will cost you at the rate of three dozen for a quarter. If you get on the ground early in the morning this much bait should bring you a string of fish worth photographing in order to verify your statements when you get back to Beaumont and Orange.

## Last Year's Development of the Country Along the Kansas City Southern Railway

Once a year a statement based on the annual and quarterly reports of the Company's Agents, the reports of the local commercial clubs, banks and real estate agents engaged in business along the line, is compiled, which shows very closely what progress has been made in a strip of country ten miles wide and extending the full length of the line. The aggregate or summary of the several hundred reports, received at the close of the year 1909, is as follows, giving the number, kind and cost of the improvements made:

Increase in town population, 18 months..21,905  
Increase in rural population, 18 months..19,570

Total increase in population, within  
5 miles of track.....41,475

The entire population, excluding Kansas City, Missouri, in a strip of country extending from Kansas City to the Gulf Coast Terminals, and ten miles wide, was on December 31, 1909, according to this data, 702,311. The Immigration for 1909, 18 months (July 1, 1908, to December 31, 1909), shows an increase of 13,233, over that of the preceding year (July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908).

There appear to have been 3,456 sales of land along the line, comprising 323,791 acres, for which the purchase price of \$6,471,862.00 was paid. The range of prices per acre was from \$3.50 to \$200.00, and the tracts ranged in area from one acre to sixteen thousand acres.

The number of new farms opened, between July 1, 1908, and December 31, 1909, appears



to be 1,658, and 60,235 acres were prepared for tillage at a cost of \$1,057,520. The acreage of new land devoted to fruit, truck and berries is reported at 5,018, upon which the improvements are valued at \$177,170. The total improvements then on 1,658 new farms, comprising 65,253 acres, would amount to \$1,234,690.

## CITY AND TOWN IMPROVEMENTS

(Excluding Kansas City)

Enterprises	Value
New Dwellings erected..2436	\$ 2,999,302.00
New Commercial Buildings and Factories... 355	2,760,316.00
Churches and Schools... 96	995,300.00
Public Bldgs., Benevolent Institutions, etc... 30	1,073,506.00
Warehouses, Cold Storage, Elevators..... 18	266,400.00
Hotels and Improvements..... 34	608,650.00
Waterworks, Electric Light and Ice Plants.. 34	581,250.00
Parks, Health and Pleasure Resorts.... 18	286,100.00
Streets, Sidewalks, Sewers, etc..... 65	4,216,412.00
Telephone Service..... 19	358,050.00
3105	\$14,145,286.00

## NEW MANUFACTURES AND ENLARGEMENTS

Lumber and Woodworking Industry..... 44	\$ 1,599,600.00
Coal Mining Industry... 11	180,000.00
Lead and Zinc Mining Industry..... 40	615,000.00
Petroleum Industry... ..	3,289,000.00
General Mfg., Mills, Quarries, etc..... 87	2,034,900.00
182	\$ 7,718,500.00

## MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES

New Merchants, various lines..... 163	\$ 1,025,050.00
New Banks and Financial Institutions..... 15	1,130,000.00
178	\$ 2,155,050.00

## TRANSPORTATION, IRRIGATION, ETC.

Railway, Steamships, Canals, Trams, etc... 52	\$ 2,641,100.00
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## RURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Land Sales, Agricultural, 3456 Acres, 323,791	\$ 6,471,862.00
New Farms opened, 1663 Acres, 60,235	1,057,520.00
Orchard Plantings, 38 Acres, 5,018	177,170.00
Land Sales, Industrial, 29 Acres, 206,721	8,895,500.00
Enterprises 5186 Acres, 595,765	\$16,602,052.00

## TOTALS—

Enterprises	Value
CITY AND TOWN IMPROVEMENTS 3105	\$14,145,286.00
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES..... 182	7,718,500.00
MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES..... 178	2,155,050.00
TRANSPORTATION, IRRIGATION, ETC..... 52	2,641,100.00
RURAL DEVELOPMENTS, INDUSTRIAL LANDS... 5148	16,602,052.00
8665	\$43,261,988.00
New Corporations formed, Capital Stock, 193	\$23,520,125.00
New Corporations formed, Capital Stock, 32	(not known)
225	

## Heavener, Oklahoma

FRANK RICHARDS

Heavener, Oklahoma, is most pleasantly situated on the Kansas City Southern Railway, midway between Kansas City and Port Arthur, nestling cosily between several small mountain ranges. The agricultural land is very rich and produces abundant crops of every kind. The Arkansas Western Railway intersects The Kansas City Southern Railway at this point and traverses a fine agricultural country all along the route to its terminal in Western Arkansas. Abundant forests of both hard and soft wood, and a large amount of bituminous coal along this line which must come through Heavener to reach the market, makes the A. W. a busy road.

The Kansas City Southern will establish its "Mountain Division" at Heavener. This Division covers the mountainous country beginning a few miles south of Heavener and extending about one hundred miles, and requires much heavier engines. The yards are practically completed: The round-house and shops will be enclosed by the time this issue of Current Events is through the press. This is causing a rush of capitalists, business men and home-seekers to the town, which bids fair to become one of the largest and busiest cities in Eastern Oklahoma, if not on the entire line between Kansas City and the Gulf. The road will also build a large depot, and The South Western

Hotel Company will build an hundred-room hotel and eating house, but as the work first mentioned, viz., the yards and shops, is of most importance, this is being rushed as rapidly as men and material can push it. The work will be completed in July.

Almost every crop known to the country is produced on the fertile lands surrounding this prosperous town. Corn, cotton, potatoes, oats and tobacco are easily, so quickly and so abundantly raised, that our farmers are rapidly becoming wealthy. Vegetables, berries and fruits of all kinds are produced in abundance, though no effort has been made to supply more than the home market. The mountain sides yield abundant grass, making the finest of grazing lands; and the creeks and rivers furnish a never-ending supply of water, in whose depth and nooks are fish of many varieties, thus affording great sport for the fisherman.

The town and country is underlaid with a fine vein of coal, and a number of small mines are operated for local consumption, and more extensive works will be put in the present season. Professor J. N. Gould, State Geologist for Oklahoma, recently made an exhaustive examination of the country within a radius of ten miles from Heavener. He says the town may easily obtain an unlimited supply of artesian water within the corporation limits, and that both gas and oil can be found within three to six miles from the town.

Much fine timber, such as oak, pine, gum, hickory and others, abounds to the south, south-east and east of the town, and several mills are now engaged in turning out lumber of the finest quality.

Heavener is building faster than any other town in Eastern Oklahoma; since last November nearly two hundred and fifty buildings have

been erected, among which are a number of large business blocks. At present there are more than two score buildings in course of construction. From a population of five hundred at the opening of last year, the town had grown to 1500 at the first of March, 1910, and with the coming of the Division and railroad men, it will reach the three thousand mark by the first of October next. We have excellent school facilities—large, commodious, well-equipped buildings, and a thoroughly competent corps of teachers.

In a business way the town has two banks, both doing good business; two cotton gins, one hardwood mill, three drug stores, several dry-goods and grocery stores, furniture stores, hardware stores, second-hand stores, hotels, restaurants, barber shops, etc. The best weekly newspaper in the county, The Ledger, which does a large amount of advertising and job work, is published here. There are two churches established here, the M. E. South and the Baptist, and there will be others within a short time.

Owing to the wonderful increase in the population, Heavener offers an unparalleled field for all kinds of business enterprises. No line is overdone and many are unoccupied. The town wants waterworks, an ice plant, a harness shop, brick and pottery works, in fact manufacturers in all lines will find this an excellent location. This is especially true with wood-working establishments, as the easy and cheap production of all kinds of lumber gives unexcelled facilities in this line.

The great richness of our soil and the low price of land in a new country will appeal to the farmer and truckman. Should further information be desired, a letter to the secretary of the Heavener Commercial Club will bring a prompt reply.

## The Harbor of Port Arthur, Texas

Port Arthur affords the safest harbor on the Gulf with all modern facilities for handling export grain, lumber, oil, cotton and by-products.

It is the shortest haul to the seaboard from the extensive grain fields of the United States. This means much to the trade not only of this country, but to every country importing grain.

Shipments to foreign markets by way of PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, require, at the most, but one transfer (in comparison with three or four via Atlantic ports) and will reach their foreign destination before same could reach Atlantic seaboard, as but five days are required after loading at Kansas City, before grain is in vessel ready for sea.

THE PORT ARTHUR SHIP CANAL is a sea level canal, without locks, seven and one-half miles long, 183 feet wide and 26 feet deep at mean low tide, with 20 miles of water front and two miles of docks and wharves already completed. Having no current whatever, the docking of ships can be accomplished with dis-

patch, this eliminating the great danger existing at other gulf ports.

The turning basin is 400 feet by 2,000 feet, depth 25 feet.

The rail rates to and from Port Arthur, as a general proposition, are the same as the rates to and from Galveston and New Orleans.

The Port Arthur Canal & Dock Company operates a large and extensive terminal on the Government Canal.

There are two slips:

Slip No. 2.....	250 feet by 1800 feet,
Slip No. 3.....	180 feet by 1200 feet,
	250 feet by 1100 feet,

Depth of slips..... 25 feet.

Taylor's Bayou, 25 feet deep by 180 feet wide, serves a wharf 2400 feet long.

There are five warehouses:

Warehouse No. 1.....	90 feet by 700 feet,
Cotton Shed.....	90 feet by 1588 feet,
Warehouse No. 2.....	90 feet by 700 feet,
Warehouse No. 3.....	90 feet by 700 feet,
Oil Cake Shed.....	44 feet by 812 feet



There are two lumber wharves:

Lumber Wharf.....22 feet by 650 feet,  
Lumber Wharf.....58 feet by 1750 feet.

Grain Elevator and Dryer.

Elevator Capacity...412,000 bu. wheat,  
Elevator Capacity...375,000 bu. corn,  
Dryer Capacity.....1,000 bu. per hour.

The elevator has four loading conveyors and has loaded 80,000 bushels of wheat in a ship in one hour and thirty-six minutes.

The Terminal Company has an extensive system of tracks serving the warehouses and wharves and convenient storage and switching yards, so that there can be no congestion, and freight is delivered the steamships with dispatch. There are 12.45 miles of track serving the property of the Port Arthur Canal & Dock Company.

Custom House Charges: Same as Galveston. Port charges:

Pilot: \$4.00 draft ft. over Sabine Bar; \$1.00 ft. extra through Canal, in-or out-bound. Vessels averaging 13 ft. in, 20 ft. out.

Quarantine: \$90.00 May 1st to Nov. 1st on all vessels from infected or suspected ports; \$15.00 Nov. 1st to May 1st.

Clearance Fees: \$2.50 per vessel.

Stevedoring:

Cotton, hand stowed, per bale, 17 cents;  
Cotton seed meal and cake, 31½ cents;

Clean rice, per ton, 35 cents;

Trimming bulk grain and loading lumber and timber, same charge as at other Gulf ports. This is matter of special agreement.

Facts about Port Arthur shipping season ending June, 1909:

Cotton:

To Liverpool.....66,309 bales.

To Bremen.....85,406 "

To Hamburg.....1,600 "

Note: We are handling cotton this season, 1909-1910, to Havre, France. Will have two cargoes.

Cotton Seed Cake and Meal:

The Port Arthur Export Company handled in 1908-1909 150,000 tons;

The Dallas Oil & Refining Company, 2,400 tons.

Large quantities of wheat, corn, rice, rice products, lumber and oil, passed through the port.

The Treasury figures for the year ending June 30th, 1909, show that Port Arthur made the greatest gain in foreign commerce over the preceding twelve-month period of any other

seaport of the United States. Here are the gains of the leading seaports:—

	Per Cent.
Port Arthur, Texas.....	35
Charleston, S. C.....	30
Brunswick, Ga.....	18
Galveston, Texas.....	15
San Francisco, Cal.....	7
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	5
Tampa, Fla.....	2
Value of Exports, year ending June 30, 1909:	
Cotton.....	\$ 7,574,880
Oil.....	6,311,696
Lumber and timber.....	1,301,333
Wheat and Corn.....	1,033,219
Cotton Seed Meal.....	709,184
Sulphur.....	591,500
Rice and products.....	57,137

Total.....\$17,578,949 in 205 vessels—making Port Arthur twelfth in the United States.

Port Arthur ranks tenth in tonnage: 61 vessels, 51,205 net registered tons.

We are preparing to make Port Arthur one of the greatest ports on the Gulf and the only thing lacking is first class liner service. This we hope to secure during the year 1910.

We are in a position to secure tonnage from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and can make prompt delivery at Port Arthur from all points. We can take cotton from Panama, Oklahoma, Texarkana, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, and have it aboard ship in two and three days.

We serve the great Middle West and, account of our excellent service, expect to make Port Arthur an import port of some importance.

We believe that we have the best facilities on the Gulf. With our enormous warehouses everything is handled under cover and cargoes can be assembled in such a manner that the expense of loading is reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Roper, chairman of the Leyland Line, stated that our facilities were as good as he ever saw; he especially complimented our track arrangement.

We serve the greatest producing country in the United States, grain, lumber, cotton and rice being right at our door, and we are building up an export business in these commodities that doubles every season.

The Texas Company and The Gulf Refining Company have extensive shipping facilities at Port Arthur not outlined above.

## Homeseekers' Excursions

ROUND TRIP HOMESEEEKERS' EXCURSION Tickets will be on sale from Kansas City, Mo., and practically all points in Kansas, (except Pittsburg), Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Illinois to all points on the Kansas City Southern Railway, the first and third Tuesday of every month during 1910. These homeseekers' tickets are governed by the following rules: Limit twenty-five days from date of sale, which is the

first and third Tuesday of every month. Stop-overs will be allowed on going trip within fifteen days from date of sale and on return trip within final limit at all points on our line south of Cleveland, Mo. Free side trips en route southbound from Spiro to Fort Smith and return and from Beaumont to Port Arthur and return, on application to conductor, to passengers holding homeseekers' tickets.

## Gravette, Benton County, Arkansas

HERB. LEWIS GRAVETTE, ARK.

The writer of this sketch arrived in Arkansas, from Minnesota, about nineteen years ago. Sulphur Springs was then the terminus of the "Splitlog Railroad," which in later years became part of the Kansas City Southern Railway, and this was my first stopping place. Coming from a smooth, blizzard-swept prairie country to one of rugged hills with beautiful and picturesque scenery, presented a contrast, which, from a utilitarian point of view, made it difficult for the new arrival just from the broad prairies to properly value its agricultural resources. The first impression was not very favorable. However, moving westward and later southward, the rich flat woods and the fertile valleys with their deep alluvial soils and growing crops, lent encouragement and made visible the country's resources, developed and undeveloped. The country in this part of Benton County did not show up much in the way of developed resources; it had been without railway facilities and was not in the market as a commercial competitor. Here and there, scattered through the forest-clad hills, were farms, most of them small and few that had much land cleared. Yet, those who had applied their energies to orchard planting were reaping good financial results, and to them the market was open. This industry, like others in those days, was handicapped and hampered by the lack of shipping facilities, and fruit could not be handled in any great commercial quantity, a feature which was discouraging.

The people generally were happy and contented, most of them were descendants of those who had lived there prior to the Civil War, but among them were many newcomers whose advent was always welcome. The old settlers enjoyed life as only real contented people can enjoy it. There were many fine farms, much given to the cultivation of grain and the production of live stock. Cotton, ten years earlier, had been a staple product of Benton County. Some fruit was cultivated, some berries, apples and peaches, but most of the peaches were seedlings and the apples were largely confined to the Ben Davis and Winesap varieties. In those days there was a mile or more of forest between the farms, and the next door neighbor was out of the range of vision; but since then great changes have taken place.

With the advent of the Kansas City Southern Railway came a change in the program, so to speak. Five miles south of Sulphur Springs, in the flat woods, a most favored agricultural and horticultural section, there sprang into existence a new town. This townsite, Gravette, was soon covered with frame buildings and became a busy village. As the country develops so does the town. The railway made the market readily accessible, created a new life and stimulated industry among the farmers, and since then an enormous development

has taken place. Hundreds and hundreds of acres of land were cleared and thousands of apple trees, peach trees and other choice fruit trees were set out. Immigration began to pour in, many new people came and settled and are still coming. The orchard interest has grown unceasingly and now this part of Benton County stands on an equality with the best sections of this great fruit-growing region.

Gravette, which originally consisted exclusively of frame buildings, possesses to-day an entire block of solid brick buildings on one side of the street, half a block on the other side, and a hundred feet of brick business buildings on another street; two large grist mills and one smaller mill; a large 100,000-barrel capacity vinegar factory; a cannery, cost \$10,000; a large school house; four church buildings, two of them modern brick edifices; an evaporator, planing mill, electric light plant, broom factory; packing sheds of Farmers' Union; two substantial banks; numerous general merchants, grocers, druggists and other business enterprises; two telephone lines; two publishing plants, including a weekly newspaper. A large lime manufacturing plant, near the town, is in operation all the year round.

Surrounded by one of the best farming and fruit growing sections of the Ozark plateau country in a county noted for containing more apple orchards (trees) than any other known, and with a wide scope of diversified farming, nothing could prevent the progress of the city. The city is so situated that it is a natural gateway to Northwest Arkansas, from the north, west and east. Two direct routes (the Frisco east and west, and the Kansas City Southern, north and south) give it a quick route to markets. These two roads give our city vantage ground over all other towns in the county and at once makes it a center of attraction.

The fruit growing industry at Gravette is large and covers a vast field. A late venture is cantaloupe growing, organized by the Farmers' Union. No less than 500 acres are cultivated in this crop at Gravette, and the prospective yield is about 100 car loads. Strawberry cultivation is growing and the Farmers' Union reports that 300 additional acres will be planted during the present year. Of the last year's apple crop, Gravette supplied 150 car loads, which were shipped, and about forty car loads which were worked up by the vinegar factory and the evaporators. The value of the live stock shipped annually from this station is between \$50,000 and \$75,000; and the lime output for one year is valued at \$40,000. The annual shipments of poultry and eggs amount to \$30,000. All these are growing industries, each with a larger production each succeeding year. Corn, wheat, forage and other crops are extensively grown and are largely consumed in the raising of live stock.

The present population of Gravette is 1,250



and about fifty new people have settled here during the past year. During the year five new dwellings, two new mercantile buildings, one factory and a warehouse, together with residence additions, have been built at a cost of \$10,600, and street improvements costing \$2,000 have been made. Three new stores have opened up for business, with stocks valued at \$4,000. The Gravette Canning, Packing and Cold Storage Co. has built a factory employing about 20 men. The year's shipments handled by one of the railroads consisted of 10 car loads of wheat, 20 of corn, 60 of apples, 42 of cattle, 5 of horses and mules, 5 of sheep and goats, 30 of hogs, 3,000 crates of peaches, 2,000 of cantaloupes, 3,000 of strawberries and blackberries, 4,000 cases of eggs, 75,000 pounds of poultry, \$40,000 worth of lime, 8,000 pounds of wool and \$2,000 worth of miscellaneous truck.

Gravette is one of the foremost produce shipping points of the South. As proof of the assertion we append the following table of a year's output:

Strawberries.....	\$ 6,707.23
Peaches.....	1,720.80
Blackberries.....	6,627.60
Apples.....	40,762.50
Eggs, poultry, etc.....	26,100.00
Live stock.....	52,400.00
Lime.....	40,000.00
Total.....	\$171,490.13

During the same seasons, 41 car loads of apples were made into vinegar and dried fruit. The peach and strawberry yields were not up to the standard; and cantaloupes which bring excellent returns were not being grown. 100,000 dozen eggs were shipped, and miscellaneous products make a large item.

About 200 new people settled on farms and brought under cultivation 500 acres or more of new lands; the improvements being valued at \$5,000. New lands planted in orchard about 200 acres, the value of the improvements being \$8,000.

Dairying is becoming an important industry and will form a source of considerable income, and there are great possibilities in the raising of fine live stock, for which there is abundant forage, an excellent climate and pure water. Gravette's Commercial Club, recently reorganized, will take pleasure in supplying any desired information concerning town and country.

The climate prevailing in the Ozark region, its pure water, and thousands of springs, add much to the natural attractiveness of the country. There is room for many more people here and small tract intensive farming is proving very profitable. More can be made in fruits, berries and truck, on small tracts, than is possible to make on larger tracts, where thorough cultivation cannot be successfully applied. The altitude of Gravette and adjacent country is over 1,200 feet.

## The Art of Cooking Rice

If you want to know how to cook rice and get the best there is in it, write to the Rice Association of America, Crowley, Louisiana, and enclose a two cent postage stamp. You will receive a copy of "Creole Mammy's Rice Recipes" without further cost, and if you don't like rice after it's cooked in accordance with the directions contained therein, there'll be no accounting for tastes.

After you have learned to cook rice, you will then be able to utilize and serve it in a hundred different ways. Your household will like it and will always want it on the table for dinner, served dry, to be used instead of bread, with all gravies (especially the brown meat gravies), and with beans and peas. In a large measure it will take the place of potatoes. It is so much easier to handle, cleaner, keeps better, quicker to prepare, easier to digest and about four times as nutritious.

What well cooked rice will do to you and for you is shown below, and when your meat bill gets too high, rice for a time makes a splendid substitute.

"Rice forms the principal food of one-half the population of the earth. It is more widely and generally used as a food material than any

other cereal."—Farmers' Bulletin, No. 110, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"A combination of rice and legumes is a much cheaper complete food ration than wheat and meat."—Farmers' Bulletin, No. 110, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Comparative table taken from Report No. 6 of the Miscellaneous Series, Division of Statistics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, page 12. Nutritive matter contained in:

Rice, 86.09%; Wheat, 82.54%; Rye, 82.79%; Oats, 74.02%; Maize, 82.97%; Potatoes, 23.24%; Fat beef, 46.03%; Lean beef, 26.83%.

"These figures show that rice contains a slightly larger amount of total nutritive matter than wheat or rye, the exact proportion being 1 pound of rice equivalent to 1.043 pounds of wheat or to 1.040 pounds of rye. Maize approached rice somewhat more nearly. The proportion of rice to maize being as 1 to 1.038. Rice is more nutritious than whole oats, 1 pound of the former being equivalent to 1.163 pounds of the latter, while it contains 3.70 times as much nutritive matter as potatoes, 1.87 times as much as fat beef, and 3.21 times as much as lean or good ordinary beef."

Rice contains unusually good proportions of

the necessary food ingredients with a very small proportion of refuse.

Rice is a healthy food for all people of all ages and all conditions, and is eaten to advantage in all climes.

All doctors prescribe it. Excellent for those who have stomach troubles; also for those who take little exercise. They need a food to digest quickly. ("In the selection of food the first thing to be considered is digestion, for if the food is not digested it is worse than useless.")

Andrews in "What to Eat" is authority for the following comparative table of food products showing the number of hours necessary for digestion:

Barley meal,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours; Bread (white),  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hours; Bread (toasted), 3 hours; Buckwheat flour, 3 to 4 hours; Cereal Coffee,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Corn (meal),  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hours; Cornstarch, 3 hours;

Crackers, 3 hours; Gluten Breakfast food,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hours; Gluten bread, 3 hours; Grape-nuts, 2 to 3 hours; Oatmeal, 2 to 3 hours; Oats (rolled), 2 to 3 hours; Postum,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Pure gluten bread,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours; RICE, 1 hour. Rice (flaked), 1 hour; Rye meal, 3 hours; Sago,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours; Tapioca,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours; Wheatena, 2 to 3 hours; Wheat flour (white), 3 hours; Wheat meal (whole), 3 hours; Wheat (shredded), 3 hours.

Haskin says: "A diet of three-fourths rice and one-fourth beans or other legumes is said to be ideal for maintaining the human machine."

"Rice is used by the body with least labor to the organs of assimilation and elimination."—Bunge.

"Rice yields quickly abundant food returns, and contains much nourishment in a comparatively small space."—History of Civilization in England, by Henry Thomas Buckle.

## Gillham, Sevier County, Arkansas

J. J. ROBERSON, GILLHAM, ARK.

Gillham, Sevier County, Arkansas, is a town of 400 people, situated on the Kansas City Southern Railway, 421 miles south of Kansas City and twelve miles north of De Queen, the County Seat. It is a brisk little business point, drawing trade from an extensive territory, extending far into Oklahoma. There are in Gillham three large general merchandise establishments which carry stocks valued from \$15,000 to \$25,000 each, and the town transacts a gross annual business of \$150,000 to \$200,000. The town has also a well-equipped drug store, a furniture store, a large warehouse, two grocery stores, two good hotels, two blacksmith shops, barber shop, telephone exchange office, restaurant, three churches, a good school, the Bank of Gillham and the Gillham Real Estate Company.

Gillham is situated in a rich mineral belt, which is about seven miles wide and some forty odd miles long, extending from the Saline River, in the eastern part of Sevier County, far into Oklahoma. The general direction is from northeast to southwest, nearly all of the belt being in the north quarter of the county. The minerals found in this region are lead, zinc, copper, antimony, iron ore and some manganese. Lead, zinc and antimony ores have been shipped from Gillham in considerable quantity, but mining activity in this region has always been spasmodic. Six miles southwest of Gillham is the Bellah Mine, which has shipped lead, zinc and antimony; four miles northwest, the Davis Mine, producing lead and zinc; six miles west, the Copper King, partially developed and producing copper, lead and zinc; three miles west, the Balcom Mines, lead and zinc; two miles south, the Valley Mine, producing antimony; three miles east,

the Wolfton Mine, antimony, and eight miles east, the Antimony Mines. All of these have shipped ores. Besides there are numerous prospects in various stages of development, all with good indications of mineral. The ore is found in five or six parallel mineral veins from three to twenty feet wide, extending across the northern part of the county.

As stated, there has been no systematic continuous mining, as mining is conducted in other localities, but the showings made have been good enough to warrant a thorough exploration of the field and this may be expected in the near future.

Of the adjacent country, say the lands within a radius of five miles, about 65 per cent is tillable, and half of this is taken up in farms. On the average farm from fifteen to twenty-five per cent is in actual cultivation. The average production is about 30 bushels of corn, or one-third bale of cotton to the acre. The cotton shipments from Gillham amount to about 2,000 bales per annum. The corn and other forage crops are consumed at home and are shipped in the form of hogs and cattle. About 200 acres are devoted to the cultivation of fruits and truck, and a large acreage is splendidly adapted to this purpose. Strawberries yield fine crops and if produced in commercial quantity would yield handsome profits. Potatoes are grown twice a year and from two to three crops are grown of most vegetables. Cannery stock of all kinds can be had very cheaply, and broom corn, sorghum, timothy, blue grass, clover, millet, etc., do very well. The natural pasturage is good, and as land is very cheap, there are fine openings for goat and sheep ranches and for raising cattle on a large scale. We are far enough South to pro-



duce an income from the farm nearly every month in the year, if we farmed with that end in view. Poultry, eggs, butter, etc., we can sell and produce every month in the year. In March we can ship green onions, radishes, etc.; in April, strawberries and vegetables; in May, potatoes, beans, lettuce, etc.; June, early peaches, early apples, spring chickens, etc.; July, peaches, etc.; August and September, peaches, all sorts of vegetables, potatoes; October, corn, grain, hay, peaches; November, December and January, poultry, eggs, live stock, cotton, sweet potatoes, etc., etc. The natural pasturage will be good nine months in the year, and during the winter months live

stock is easily carried through, because the weather is mild and but little feed and shelter, as compared with Northern localities, are required. There is a large local production of railroad ties, staves, etc.

Lands good for general farming, for raising live stock, for fruit and commercial truck, can be had on easy terms at prices ranging from \$3.50 per acre to \$10 per acre, unimproved land, and for \$10 to \$30 per acre for improved land. Land is generally cleared at a cost of \$6 to \$10 per acre. During the past year about forty farms have been cleared at an average cost of \$7.50 per acre. Fifteen new families have recently settled in this neighborhood.

## Gentry, Benton County, Arkansas

Is situated on the Port Arthur Route about midway north and south in the western half of Benton County, Arkansas, 222 miles south of Kansas City. It is on a high level plateau, with a beautiful level prairie country, interspersed with groves of young timber on the west, rolling timber land with an occasional rich valley on the east; a fine fertile valley on the north, and Flint creek valley on the south; and still farther south by a very level country—mostly prairie. All this country is well watered with springs and cool running brooks. Gentry is the highest point on the railroad, elevated 1,238 feet above sea level. On account of this elevation and fine fertile land, it has been selected by the Ozark Orchard Co. as a site for the largest orchard in the world. Hence for five miles north on either side of the railroad they have a continuous orchard.

Gentry has 1,200 people. Our principal streets have good cement sidewalks. We have an excellent six-room brick public school building, and High School, cost \$5,000, and employ eight teachers.

Hendrix Academy with the principal's home, costing \$10,000, gives Gentry excellent school facilities. Our taxes are light—17½ mills for all purposes. Our state and county are out of debt. We have neither snakes nor mosquitoes, chills or malaria. But we do have an abundance of fruit of all kinds, with good health to enjoy it.

Gentry has a system of public waterworks, electric lights, a fine auditorium seating 1,000 people; hotel, \$10,000, said to be one of the best in Northwest Arkansas; State Bank of Gentry, one of the strongest financial institutions in the county, occupying their new stone and brick building at a cost of \$5,000; C. P. Catron, cashier; good roller mill, one among the best; stores of all kinds; box and barrel factory; fine church houses; a canning factory which turns out thousands of cans of tomatoes, pumpkins and other canned goods; five fruit evaporators.

The country immediately surrounding Gentry, say within a radius of two and one-half

miles, is densely settled, having about one family to every forty acres, and the majority of tracts in cultivation range from five to twenty acres. Within two and one-half miles of the railway station there are probably 2,500 people, nearly all of whom are engaged in or interested in agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

Very few small towns ship so great a variety of products to market as does the town of Gentry. For the year 1909, the shipments from this station amounted to 6 car loads of vinegar, 11 car loads of canned goods, 26 car loads of apples, 7 car loads of evaporated apples, 11 cars of skins and cores, 4,771 crates of strawberries, 702 crates of blackberries, 24 crates of pears and plums, 72,210 pounds of poultry, 871 crates of peaches, 4,000 cases of eggs, 532 cases of beans, 19 car loads of cattle, 2 car loads of sheep and goats, 3,980 pounds of wool, and 13 car loads of hogs.

Large quantities of vegetables are produced for cannery stock, and consist of sweet potatoes, pumpkins, tomatoes, etc., and are used from July to October. The butter shipments amount to about 12,000 pounds.

The grain produced at Gentry is consumed entirely at home or fed on the farms. Wheat yields from 10 to 15 bushels per acre; oats from 30 to 40, and corn from 25 to 40 bushels. From 20,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat and about 30,000 bushels of oats are annually produced.

The improvements in Gentry during 1909 consisted of 4 new dwellings costing \$4,000, and one mile of concrete sidewalk costing \$2,000. One hundred new people settled on the adjacent lands and one hundred acres were cleared and put in cultivation at a cost of \$1,000.

Improved farms with bearing orchards in five and ten-acre tracts, close to town, ordinarily sell for \$100 to \$200 per acre; two miles out, for \$50 to \$100 per acre; unimproved lands usually sell for \$20 to \$40 per acre. The State Bank of Gentry will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

## U. S. Government Homestead Lands in Arkansas

U. S. Land Office,  
Camden, Arkansas.

**EDITOR DE QUEEN BEE:** In reply to your inquiry of recent date, we have to say the lands subject to entry in this district, comprising twenty-four counties, on July 1, 1909, amounted to 314,017 acres, as follows:

County	Acres	County	Acres
Ashley.....	372	Bradley.....	685
Calhoun.....	977	Clark.....	1,043
Cleveland.....	588	Columbia.....	2,058
Dallas.....	84	Drew.....	440
Garland.....	15,208	Hempstead.....	280
Hot Springs.....	6,310	Howard.....	7,981
Lafayette.....	845	Little River.....	346
Miller.....	1,232	Quachita.....	355
Nevada.....	405	Polk.....	145,887
Pike.....	11,034	Scott.....	6,592
Saline.....	1,639	Union.....	915
Sevier.....	6,757	Montgomery.....	102,934

And consists of almost any kind of land that a person could wish for, except prairie land. The chief crops raised in this section are cotton and corn, but any kind will grow abundantly that is adapted to the climate. Fruits of all kinds, berries and vegetables produce very prolifically and when properly cared for find a ready and profitable market. Large orchards have been planted in Polk, Sevier and Little River counties. From DeQueen, in Sevier County, many car loads of peaches are shipped yearly. Arkansas has a world-wide reputation

for her strawberries and apples. Therefore, we deem it unnecessary to say anything further concerning them. The climate and water are good, winters mild and the summers temperate. Churches and good schools are to be found in all localities.

These lands are not for sale, except when they are practically unfit for agricultural purposes; then they can be purchased under what is known as the timber and stone act. All other land is subject to homestead entry.

Every citizen of the United States, native born and naturalized, who has not taken advantage of the homestead law, is entitled to enter 160 acres of land. For this a fee of \$14 is charged. Application to enter may be made in this office or before the clerk of the county in which the land is situated. Residence of five years and a compliance with the law secures patent for the land. If the entryman, after fourteen months residence and cultivation, desires, he can purchase the land at \$1.25 per acre. There are quite a number of kinds of minerals, slate and granite found in this district, which can be had under the United States mining laws.

Plats showing vacant United States land subject to entry will be furnished for \$1.00 for each township. Remittances should accompany orders.

Very respectfully,  
F. L. MALLORY,  
Receiver.

## Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Siloam Springs is south of Kansas City 229 miles, on a rolling plateau of the Ozark Mountains, 1,200 feet above sea level. It is in the northwest corner of Arkansas, one and one-half miles from the Oklahoma line and twenty-eight miles from the Missouri line. The population is about 4,000, and it is strictly speaking a city of homes, scattered over much territory, giving each dwelling plenty of ground. The business part of the city is substantially built of brick and stone, and the business houses and stores carry stocks usually found in much larger places. The city has developed far enough to have churches of every denomination with buildings a credit to a city of ten thousand and all of them well supported. The finest new brick school building in the land. A good accredited College well patronized. The city owns her own electric light plant and water-

works system, and the city's supply of water comes from a big spring a mile from town. Twenty thousand dollars is being now expended to improve these plants. \$75,000 cold storage and ice plant and a \$25,000 Water Shipping plant. Big flouring mill. The largest apple vinegar plant in the world. Apple evaporators and other manufacturing concerns. This is the largest shipping and receiving point on the Kansas City Southern Railroad between Kansas City and the southern terminals. See figures elsewhere. Over twenty miles of cement sidewalks were built last year and more under construction in every part of the city. Well graded streets everywhere, as good as if macadamized. Three prosperous banks. Daily and weekly papers and national magazines. All lines of business represented with up-to-date business men. Wholesale produce houses. In



fact everything of importance in the city business life is well and honestly represented. The volume of business transacted here each year is large enough to keep one-half million dollars deposits in the local banks, all the year around.

Siloam Springs has been for many years a favorite health and pleasure resort for the people of Louisiana and Texas, and during the summer months the population is augmented by 2,000 to 2,500 people who come here to spend the summer. The climate and water of Siloam Springs are conducive to good health on general principles, and the water has a decided beneficial effect on rheumatic, kidney and stomach disorders. The moral environment of the city is the best. There are no saloons, with their attendant vices, no blind tigers, no gambling houses or disreputable places of any kind. The climate is nearly perfect, the sparkling waters of the springs pure and healthful, living is cheap, fruit plentiful and the social atmosphere pure and wholesome. The religious element predominates and Siloam Springs is not only a city of homes, but a city of churches, schools and colleges, and the people walk the straight and narrow path.

Improvements to the value of \$100,000 or more are made in the city each year. Last year there was completed an elegant sixteen-room school house, built at a cost of \$40,000. A substantial steel bridge was built across Sager Creek, a pretty stream which flows through the city. The Arkansas Chautauqua Association erected a fine steel pavilion, capable of seating 3,000 people. Substantial additions and improvements were made to the vinegar plant, already the largest of its kind in the United States. The Arkansas Conference College is being enlarged by the construction of two new buildings. To these larger enterprises should be added the general improvement made on the several hundred dwellings and gardens surrounding them.

The homes and highways of Siloam Springs are shaded by tall and stately trees, and one can walk from one end of the city to the other in a continuous shade. In the city are several parks and two of these are close to the most popular springs. Nearly all the homes, and there are hundreds of them, are surrounded by well-kept gardens, embellished with ornamental shrubs and flowering plants. All things considered, Siloam Springs is a very pleasant place to live in, and its climate leaves but little to be desired.

The winters are not cold and the summers are not hot. In the hottest weather the nights are cool and refreshing and one can get a good rest and feel like a new person the next morning. The temperature will average about as follows: March, April and May, 61 degrees; June, July and August, 76 degrees; September, October and November, 55 degrees; December, January and February, 44 degrees. A careful record of the days of sunshine during the entire year were 214 days out of the 365. There is no damp depressing weather at any time, for while the rainfall is considerable at times, it lets up and the next hour may be bright and pleasant.

The sources of income in the vicinity of Siloam Springs are manifold, but the greatest resource is the production of fine fruits. The climate and soil are particularly well adapted to commercial fruit growing. The soil ranges from a red clay loam to a black loam, underlaid with a red clay subsoil. Gravelly soil is found in places and is particularly esteemed, because it imparts color and flavor to fruits which win lasting favor in the market. It is highly productive and will grow anything any other land will. The bed rock is a cavernous limestone which makes the best foundation for all fruit growing lands.

The soil and the climate of Benton County are conducive to the production of every product of the north temperate zone. It has been clearly demonstrated in recent years that it is especially adapted to horticulture; our apples, peaches, pears, cherries and all the berries and other fruits attain a size, color and flavor that cannot be excelled in any part of the world. The largest and most important crop is the apple and then the peach. There will be harvested in Benton County this fall from apple trees two million dollars' worth of apples. Benton County has more bearing apple trees than any other county in the world. Our apples are shipped all over the world. The cold storage plant will be filled to its utmost capacity and the vinegar factory will be busy for a whole year, working up part of this year's crop. Peaches and strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, also yield a large revenue. The strawberry is always a reliable crop and pays one year with another from \$50 to \$100 per acre. The peach is somewhat uncertain in its yield, doing best on the high lands. It pays very well when a crop is obtained, which happens often enough to make it interesting. Some part of the county has produced fine peaches every year, that is to say, Benton County had some peaches every year, but the peach cannot be counted on as a regular crop in any particular locality.

While fruit is the best paying crop, yet we can and do raise successfully timothy, clover, alfalfa, blue grass, etc., corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, and in fact can raise anything, but fruit pays the best. There are many families that have 10-acre tracts who are making an independent living and some money besides. The small farmers, from 40 acres down, are the ones that are making the most money, and making it fast and easy, and as land is not high yet, there are many opportunities for securing a home with small means, and then you are independent for life. There are many incidents of men becoming independently rich from the cultivation of small tracts.

Poultry must not be forgotten, as it is a very important industry, for in this climate "Old Biddy" attends to business the year around. One of our poultry shippers shipped in one week \$10,000 worth of Arkansas eggs. Yes, the faithful hen can be relied upon, for she enjoys this climate, too. There are three produce dealers doing business in Siloam Springs and they are all responsible men. There is \$30,000 per month paid out for this class of produce here.

While horticulture is the most profitable industry in Benton County, agriculture, stock raising and poultry prove great resources to the farmers who are thrifty and industrious. In fact, the country is so resourceful that the farmer can have something to sell every month if he only lays his plans well and works on systematic basis. In the first place this is a sure crop country, and the farmer is not harassed with doubts about the seasons. He knows that he will reap when he sows and hence peace of mind and contentment lengthen his age many years. Drouth has no terror for him, and he loses no sleep over high winds, hail-storms or floods. In fact he is not vexed with any of the extremes of climate that make life a burden to the farmer of so many places. And this is an advantage that cannot be overestimated. Some of our farmers are getting swelled up because they received more for their apples in the field last season than they thought their land was worth. The trouble with them is the land is worth more than they thought it was. Nevertheless it is a fact that in many instances the apples sold for more

(on the trees) than was paid for the land. This goes to prove that our country is yet in its infancy and values are bound to go higher. A good farm here set in orchard is the best and safest investment a man can have, of course this is counting one year with another. There is no country on earth where a greater number or more different variety of products can be grown on one farm. Diversified farming pays the best as it does everywhere else, yet fruit is the most profitable crop.

It would not be fair to mention the wealth producers of this country without telling in a brief way of the many products of this soil and climate that go a long way to making this the most prosperous country in the United States. The many fine horses that are being driven around here and being shipped out, are testimonials to the profitableness of raising good horseflesh. Then the mule industry alone is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to this country every year. The farms are being improved and built up and present a prosperous appearance.

## Wickes, Polk County, Arkansas

O. P. RIDGEWAY

Wickes is midway between Fort Smith and Texarkana. It is on the south side of Cross Mountains and is protected from the cold blasts of the North and is high enough to get pure air in summer. Our altitude is 1,025 feet above sea level, out of the way of all chills, malaria or fevers. In fact, we have two health resorts in our vicinity. Bogg Springs is six miles west of us, right in the Cross Mountains, a great place for the cure of nearly all diseases, and especially rheumatism and Bright's disease. Baker Springs, located fourteen miles east, is noted as a health and summer resort.

The water in all the country is soft and pure. We have no mosquitoes and few flies.

We have no swamps and stagnant water, our land is rolling and has good drainage. As for crops, we raise nearly everything, such as Corn, Cotton, Cane, Maize, Kaffir Corn, Oats, Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Sweet and Irish Potatoes in abundance. All vegetables do well and make two crops a year.

Sweet Potatoes and Peanuts are both paying crops here, each yielding from 125 to 250 bushels per acre, with very little cultivation. Both are valuable for market and also for feed crops.

Berries are a great crop. Strawberries are a money-making business with us, netting from \$350 to \$400 per acre. We will be in shape next year to ship in car lots.

This is the home of the Elberta Peach and we produce the finest in the world. We have had but two failures in 27 years, and our prospects for a crop this year are fine. Any varieties of the peach do well here; as for the Apple, it

is enough to say that our Apples took the first premium at the World's Fair at St. Louis. All varieties seem to do well, but we are planting extensively of the Red June, to fill in the gap when the cold storage crop is gone.

A company of St. Joseph, Mo., has 838 acres which they are planting in Peaches and Strawberries, and they have at present about 160 acres in Peaches and about 140 in Strawberries; they are also putting quite an acreage to Vegetables—Tomatoes, Radishes, Beans and Cantaloupes. Mr. Wilson is manager, and from indications, there is no doubt but everything will be a success. He was formerly a member of the State Board of Horticulture of Missouri, and from the showing that he is making, he is an up-to-date man in business, and he predicts a great future for this country.

Our district is especially adapted to Hog-raising, and we can grow a succession of crops to keep them on the entire year, they doing the harvesting. Red and Crimson Clover, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Artichokes, Sweet Potatoes, Vetches, Winter Rye, and many other crops, do well. For permanent pastures we have Bermuda and Blue Grasses, while Alfalfa is also being tried with good results. Hog cholera is unknown.

Fast freight service of the Kansas City Southern Railway puts our stock into Kansas City and St. Joe within the 28-hour limit, and this puts us in competition with Kansas and Nebraska.

Many of our more progressive farmers are going into Hog-raising extensively, and there are some as well bred herds here as can be found anywhere.



Angora Goat raising is a very profitable enterprise, as they not only give good returns on the investment, but assist the settler largely in clearing the land of brush and shrubs.

Cattle and Sheep live on outside range all the year around, and with light feeding for about two months during winter they do extra well.

Great opportunities here for Horse and Mule raising, and can raise Colts at very little cost, as they can get most of their living on native feed, and it costs very little to winter them in good shape. All kinds of Live Stock do exceptionally well and are very healthy in this country.

Our Poultry does as well as it is possible for it to do; raise all kinds and all do well. Our hens do not belong to the union, as they take no holidays and no time off, never strike, never complain of the cold, do not stop laying except in moulting time. Geese, Turkeys and Ducks do well and thrive in our climate. It is an ideal poultry country. We have a Southern as well as a Northern market, which insures us a good price all the year, the demand being greater than the supply.

We have good Schools and Churches, and we are going to build a 4-room brick school in Wickes this season; also a new Baptist Church.

We are getting new roads all over the country; we can make the cheapest road and make

it better than can be made anywhere else. All we have to do is to grade it up and we have a fine road. We have no mud; we are getting rural routes established and will soon be up to the best.

Land is very cheap, very cheap; the country is developing at a rapid rate and is coming to the front fast. Land values have more than trebled in the last fifteen months, and are still soaring. Partly improved land that was selling at \$2.00 per acre is now worth \$10.00. Prices run from \$5.00 to \$50.00, according to the location and improvements, and as to cheap land, it is a thing of the past, and is bound to go higher. Our timber land is covered with good Pine, White, Red and Black Oak, and this timber is being put on the market at present and is furnishing work for a number of men.

We want somebody to come here and start a brick yard and we want a General Merchandise Store with a good sized stock. There is an abundance of fine timber for a sawmill twelve miles from town. After this year we will ship about 65 cars of peaches and large quantities of strawberries. We want an ice plant by next spring or summer. There will be in bearing next year about 2,000 to 3,000 acres of peaches and several hundred acres of strawberries. A splendid place to fish, go boating or bathing, at Baker Springs, not far from here.

## A Few Items from Pickering, Louisiana

Pickering, La., May 18, 1910.

For years one of the most important problems in Louisiana has been to determine what to do with its cut-over pine lands.

The native Louisianian as a rule looked upon the land as worthless. It remained for others to demonstrate that it was susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, and that the results would be most satisfactory.

GRANNISS PLANTATION is located a short distance from Pickering, La., and consists of 240 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. It was established by the Pineland Manufacturing Company to serve as a demonstration farm.

Work was begun January 1, 1908, and what was then a wilderness of pine stumps to-day presents fields free from undergrowth and stumps and covered with orchards of peach, apple, fig and other fruit trees, interspersed with growing crops of corn, cane, oats and vegetables.

What promise there is in this tract holds good regarding the cut-over lands in general in the state of Louisiana.

This land lies on the watershed between the Sabine and Red Rivers, and, as has been proved, will produce nearly everything that grows in the temperate and sub-tropical zones.

The mild, salubrious climate, combined with the variety of soils, makes this possible. To-day they are digging potatoes that net \$2.00 per bushel on board cars at the depot.

These potatoes were raised between rows of fruit trees, most of which will begin bearing next year. As soon as the potatoes are dug, the land will be planted in cowpeas, which not only furnishes the best of forage crops, but, turned under, is a fertilizer of the highest order. The cowpea is richer in nitrogen than any other vegetable.

The vineyards of the experimental farm are a sight to gladden the eyes of the beholder. Most of the vines are only two years old, and are so heavily laden with fruit that it requires the support of wire trellises to keep them from breaking down. The Concord, Niagara and several other varieties of grapes are growing. The fig trees, though young, are loaded with fruit.

Notwithstanding the icy weather, the crop of small fruits has been fine.

The Northern man can hardly realize the fact that if desired three crops may be raised on the same ground the same year in Louisiana. The crop of cane on this place looks fine. It will more than supply the needs of the community.

Already immigrants are seeking homes here, fifty families having been located, most of them taking 40-acre tracts. These are obtainable at so low a figure and on such easy terms as to put it in the reach of anyone.

The immigrants have a large sprinkling of Germans among them. They have already begun clearing up their land, and some who

have been here only a year are marketing truck. It will only be a few years when this land will be worth \$100 an acre.

History repeats itself, and why, if in the rigorous climate of the North increase in values greater than this has taken place, should it not hold good in this land of perennial sunshine, equable temperature and favorable rain distribution? The company has donated five acres for a school, which will be built in time for the fall session.—Prof. Hallock in "New Orleans Item."

Pickering, La., May, 1910.

Mr. C. E. Granniss, Pres.,  
Pineland Mfg. Co.,  
No. 504 Keith & Perry Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

I write to let you know that I am nicely located on ten acres of your land at Pickering, La., and am well pleased with my purchase.

I think the land is dirt cheap, for land that will grow grapes like this will soon be hard to find. In California, raw land in the Sacramento

Valley similar to this, sells for \$100.00 per acre; in fact, I prefer this land to that, as that land has to be irrigated and this hasn't.

This land seems to be especially adapted to fruit and berries, but will raise anything if properly worked.

I think it is great for chickens also, as my neighbor has nine hens, and has raised sixty-seven chickens already this summer, with three hens to hear from.

I stopped at the Farm (Granniss Plantation) this morning coming from town to look at the Grapes, and I think you will get about \$100.00 per acre over expenses; and I told the Agent (Mr. Kimbrough) that I thought that land that would pay for itself ten times over in three years with one crop, spoke pretty well for the land, climate, and the man that operated it.

So thanking you for the opportunity to get in on the ground floor, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) O. W. BURLEIGH.

NOTE:—Mr. Burleigh came from Almy, Wyoming, and has been at Pickering about two months.

## What Some of the Cities are Doing

### JOPLIN, MO.

Two-thirds of its residents own their homes.  
Finest climate imaginable, and is 1,050 feet above sea level.

50,000 population; 200,000 people living within one hour's ride of the center of the city.

600 miles of paved and macadamized streets.

Clearlest and best water and perfect sanitary sewers.

Cheap natural gas in abundance and electricity—200,000 H. P. water power.

Auto fire department—best in the world.

Public parks.

Y. M. C. A. building and property worth \$50,000.

Orphans' Home, \$20,000.

Hospital worth \$75,000.

\$150,000 Government Post Office.

\$50,000 Public Library.

\$70,000 Elks' Home.

\$400,000 invested in churches of all denominations.

Seventeen public school buildings, costing \$300,000, employing 160 teachers, costing \$8,000 each month; 6,566 pupils in 1908-9.

Six railroads, reaching all points of the compass, with most excellent accommodations and freight rates; a million-dollar union depot now being erected.

Seven banks, deposits, \$5,000,000.

Three daily newspapers.

Fourteen hotels, one costing \$500,000.

Home and Bell Telephone systems.

Two electric interurban (100 miles) street car systems, one reaching all points of the greatest zinc and lead district; other through

the famous Pittsburg, Kan., coal fields. Fine cars, quick service.

\$3,000,000 invested in manufacturing plants.

Manufactured articles, \$5,000,000 annually.

Amount paid for labor on manufactured articles, \$1,000,000 annually.

600 mining plants.

\$15,000,000 value zinc and lead output annually; \$5,000,000 farm products.

Joplin has all the natural resources that nature can bestow upon a city of this size. But with all this we want factories and wholesale houses.

We can use wholesale dry goods houses, boots and shoes, hardware, and in fact any and all other establishments that sell goods in the Middle West.

Write to the Secretary of the Commercial Club of Joplin for any information you may desire.

H. A. FORKNER, Secy.

### SHREVEPORT, LA.

Just as a starter let us say this one thing: The outlook for Shreveport was never quite so bright as it is to-day.

Cast over in your mind the things that are going to happen on Texas street, Shreveport, Louisiana, the next twelve months. Texas street is only seven blocks in length, as everybody in Shreveport knows—but there will be a whole lot of things doing on Texas street this year:

At the foot of Texas street the city of Shreveport, with Bossier parish, will be erecting a



traffic bridge across Red river, to cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Two blocks up the street, at the intersection of Texas and Market, a ten-story steel hotel and bank building, to cost between a quarter of a million and \$300,000, will be under construction.

Two blocks further up, at the Marshall street intersection, the United States government will have under construction a magnificent new government building, to cost \$250,000.

One block further, and there will be a handsome business block under construction by Andrew Querbes and possibly others owning property adjoining him.

All this, remember, is one short business street of less than a half mile in length.

At the same time the city of Shreveport will be spending in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million for street paving and building new sewers, the state fair grounds will be extensively improved, the Wiener-Loeb building will be under construction at the corner of Marshall and Travis streets, the new high school building will be going up on Hope street, the new hundred thousand dollar sanitarium will be completed on Margaret place, the new ice cream factory building on Texas avenue will be completed, the new Christian church will be built, the addition of two more stories to the beautiful Colonial apartment building will be begun, the new depot of the Cotton Belt and the Louisiana and Arkansas railways will be built on Marshall street, the Kansas City Southern's contemplated improvements will be launched and will call for the expenditure of half a million dollars, the traction company will build its Fairfield extension to open up new residential territory, the Genevieve orphanage will be completed and will be one of the handsomest places in the South, scores of fine residences will be completed and new ones started.

This is just a casual glance at the things that are going to be actually done in the way of new buildings and improvements—thinking of the improvements on Texas street started thoughts of the other big things that are being done in other parts of town—there isn't any "hot air" about any of these propositions, either, dear out-of-town readers.

#### TEXARKANA, ARK.—TEX.

The "Twin Cities" of Texarkana consist of Texarkana, Miller County, Arkansas, and Texarkana, Bowie County, Texas,—two separate cities in two separate states with separate municipal governments, but commercially and socially one city divided into two parts by the state line—35 years old, population 20,000 to 30,000. Each city has a United States Court in a separate federal building, schools, churches, banks, savings banks, trust companies, sanitariums, hospitals, two daily papers—"Morning Courier" and "Evening Texarkanian"—daily bank clearings \$300,000, annual post-office business \$250,000, many manufacturing plants and locations, raw material, water, fuel, labor and transportation facilities for hundreds more.

**NATURAL GAS.**—An inexhaustible supply of best natural gas at 24 cents per 1,000 cubic

feet for private use and 10 cents for large manufacturing plants.

**RAILROADS.**—Eight lines going out in eight different directions from the city, six of these terminate here, over 2,000 railroad employees, monthly pay-rolls over \$100,000, local freight in and out, over \$300,000 monthly; every acre of land in Miller and Bowie Counties is within ten miles of two or more railroad stations.

**CLIMATE.**—The annual rainfall is about 52 inches. The summer temperature from May to September, 65 to 80 F. at night and 80 to 95 at mid-day, sometimes going up to 98. Winter temperature, December 15th to February 15th, 35 to 50 at night and 50 to 65 at mid-day, rarely going down to 20 above. Stock live out all winter on the range; gardens planted in January and February; corn in February and March; roses in the open, April 1st to December 15th; a 4-inch snow to lie on the ground three days is a great rarity.

**HEALTHFULNESS.**—We are 250 miles west of the Mississippi swamps and 200 east of the Western blizzards, and we challenge comparison with the best agricultural countries as to the general good health of our people.

**PRODUCTS AND MARKETS.**—The principal farm products are cotton, corn, potatoes, oats, hay, all kinds of orchard and small fruits and other farm and garden products. We can grow successfully nearly everything that is raised in the United States. We have a good local market, and we get the best prices in the Northern markets for our early potatoes, berries, fruits, melons, etc.

**SCHOOLS.**—Texarkana has magnificent systems of graded and high schools in school buildings costing \$12,000 to \$225,000. Owing to the undeveloped condition of the country and the low assessments of the country property, our country schools are not now what we would have them, nor what they will be; but the people levy the highest rate of taxes allowed by law, 5 mills, for school purposes. The public schools run from three to six months in the country and from eight to ten months in the cities and towns.

**CHURCHES.**—Texarkana has churches embracing nearly every denomination. Church buildings costing \$10,000 to \$60,000. Country churches of various denominations are within reach of every community.

**TAXES.**—Country property is assessed at one-fourth to one-third its cash value. The taxes are about \$1.50 on the \$100 of assessed value. One-third of this is for school purposes and one-fifth for country roads.

**LANDS.**—Uplands, soil light, sandy loam, just rolling enough to drain well, good for general farming and grazing and excellent for fruits, grapes, gardening, etc. Timber, pine, oak, hickory, gum, etc. Bottom lands lying along Red and Sulphur Rivers, 5 to 8 miles wide, exceedingly fertile and productive, heavily timbered with oak, hickory, ash, cottonwood, etc.; the timber alone is often worth more than is asked for the land and timber. Much of these bottom lands subject to overflow once in 6 to 12 years. They sell now as wild

land at \$8 to \$10 per acre, and in cultivation at \$12 to \$20; when levied and drained, they will sell for five to ten times the present prices.

**PRICES AND PRODUCTIVENESS.**—Lands can be bought now at one-fifth to one-third of their value, according to their productiveness, as compared with the land in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

This statement may seem unreasonable, but the fact can be proved by government statistics, compiled by the Agricultural Department of the United States. Taking only the five farm products which are common to all the states, to-wit, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay, and suppose that an acre of land is worth, say four times the value of the crop raised on it in a year. Now, the crop bulletin for 1900 shows that the average Arkansas land produced 19 bu. corn at 43c; 10.1 bu. wheat at 65c; 22.2 bu. oats at 35c; 72 bu. potatoes at 57c and 1.63 tons hay at \$14.43. Then the average Arkansas land is worth, as corn land, \$32.68 per acre; as wheat land, \$26.28; as oat land, \$31.08; as potato land, \$164.16, and as hay

land \$69.72 per acre, and on an average of these five crops, the average Arkansas lands are worth \$62.40 per acre. The same bulletin shows that on the very same basis the average Texas land is worth about the same as Arkansas land; but Illinois land is worth \$61.80; Kentucky land, \$61.48; Kansas land, \$51.00, and Iowa land, \$50.08. We challenge anyone to investigate these calculations made from U. S. Statistics. In other words, the lands in the other states sell for more than the values above shown, while our lands, worth more than theirs according to productiveness, sell for one-fourth their values, and that, too, in a climate where the cost of living, the expense of feeding and sheltering stock, are less and the loss of time on account of cold winters is nothing, and where two crops may be raised on the same land in the same year.

**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.**—The two political parties are nearly equally divided; nearly all religious denominations, fraternal societies and benevolent orders, are represented here, and new-comers from everywhere can find congenial associates.—S. LEMLY.

## Mr. Gates and Port Arthur

**PORT ARTHUR, TEX.,** March 20.—John W. Gates, distinguished Illinoisian, wire salesman, steel magnate, grain and stock speculator, also is in the business of giving away slices of his fortune, and in Texas at least he is attracting as much attention and getting as much praise as either Rockefeller, Carnegie, Mrs. Russell Sage or Deacon Pearsons. Within ninety days the Mary Gates Memorial Hospital will be turned over to the people of the thriving seaport town. Mr. Gates built and endowed this institution to commemorate the memory of his mother, who recently died at the Gates home here and was taken to Illinois and laid away in the churchyard near the old Azel Gates farm in Du Page County. It is a magnificent institution and worthy in every way to bear the honored name of one of the most gentle and kindly women in Illinois. It is the gift in which the son by the use of his princely fortune seeks to benefit mankind and to honor his maternal parent in one and the same action. Gates' love for his mother, expressed in so many ways during her lifetime, never lessened for a single moment, and after she had passed beyond his jealous care, he at once began preparations to perpetuate her memory. Du Page County citizens say that he handsomely rewarded every person who in any way officiated at her funeral.

Mr. Gates also built and gave to the city of Port Arthur one of the most useful institutions ever set on Lone Star State soil. It is a business college, in which young men and young women may acquire a business education at a weekly outlay of \$3.50, which includes instruction, board, lodging and even laundering. The instruction includes stenography, typewriting, telegraphing and telegraph engineering, lan-

guages, commercial practice and law and arithmetic. The school is now in operation, and its princely endowment allows the course of instruction to be had at a rate less than the price of ordinary board and lodging.

Every citizen of Port Arthur is the beneficiary of a high-class dairy started by the spirit and the money of John W. Gates. The steel man does not tend the cows of this dairy as he drove back and forth to the pastures the milkers of his father's herd in Illinois, but he keeps a close watch on the operations of one of the best appointed concerns of the kind in this country. This dairy actually has set the milk and butter pace in all Texas, and to its credit it may be said that it is much more than self-sustaining and has been, despite the fact that it had no such large field in which to operate as had other dairies employing a large number of animals of pure bred stock. Nearly all of the cows of this dairy are of pure Jersey breed; the herd now consists of 73 head and 120 more are to be added. The buildings are modern, substantial, but not fancy, and the dairy equipped with modern machinery for handling either the milk, cream or butter product.

Mr. Gates is now making Port Arthur his permanent home, lives in a substantial residence on the shore of Sabine Lake, and is a power in the affairs of the seaport town.

It is told that Gates made the greatest strides toward fortune in the state in which he has taken up his abode and where he liberally is spending his money. It was as salesman of a barbed-wire plant located at De Kalb, Ill., that he made tracks to high finance, and in doing so all but fenced the great Lone Star domain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 21, 1910.



## Industrial Notes

**BEAUMONT, TEX.**—The Beaumont Iron Works Company has been reorganized with a capital of \$100,000, and will make a specialty of manufacturing Logging Cars. The city School Board is now advertising for bids on four school buildings that will cost \$100,000. Thames & Weber are erecting a three-story brick building. The Reliance Lumber Company is adding a planing mill to its plant. Eleven new buildings in West Calder Addition, costing each from \$3,000 to \$10,000, are under construction.

At a recent election, the issue of bonds for the following purposes was approved: \$100,000 for school houses, \$50,000 for sewers and \$10,000 for street repairs.

**Oil Investors Journal:** During the month of February, 48 new wells were completed along the Gulf Coast, and of these, 26 produce 3,200 barrels of oil, 19 were dry holes and 3 were gassers. During January there were completed 69 wells, 48 of which produce 4,789 barrels of oil, 15 were dry holes and 6 were gassers. On February 28, there were in process of drilling 84 new wells, and 10 rigs had been erected. During the last half of February there were no completions at Caddo, 6 completed at Humble, 5 at Sour Lake, 1 at Saratoga, 6 at Spindletop, and 2 at Batson, Texas.

The Kirby Lumber Company has let a contract for building a planer of 100,000 feet daily capacity at Beaumont, and for a second planer of 125,000 feet daily capacity at Brownell, Texas. The Lehman Manufacturing Company has finished and placed its new plant in operation, the product being ladders, settees, etc.

The Southeast Texas Fair Association has been organized for the fall campaign. Mr. W. F. Keith, President; Mr. T. W. Larkin, Sec'y.

**BEAUMONT, TEX.**—Mr. B. Deutser has purchased 100x100 feet of ground upon which he will erect a building to cost not more than \$80,000. Mr. John W. Gates, of Port Arthur, Texas, has purchased an interest in the Heisig-Norvell Grocery Co., whose operations are to be greatly enlarged.

The Standard Oil Company, The Texas Company and the Gulf Refining Company, will build oil pipe lines from the Caddo District to Port Arthur, Texas. The Standard Oil Company will build as far as Ruliff, Texas, where it will connect with the pipe line of the Seeley Oil Company. The Texas Company will run their line down the H. E. & W. T. Ry. and Santa Fe to Beaumont. The Gulf Refining Company will build along the H. E. & W. Texas Ry. to Lufkin and there connect with the Oklahoma-Port Arthur Line. The Busch-Everett people are now surveying a line to St. Louis, and have reached Little Rock.

**BEAUMONT, TEX.**—Arrangements have been completed to begin, about the first of

June, the construction of a cotton seed oil mill, to cost \$100,000, with a capacity of 120 tons of cotton seed per day. The Company will be incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, one third of which is subscribed by Beaumont people.

**BLOOMBURG, TEX.**—Incorporated: First State Bank of Bloomburg. J. S. Conley, Cashier.

**COVE, ARK.**—Mr. F. C. Wilsey, who has been seeking a suitable location for a creamery, has finally decided to locate the creamery here. The Cove Creamery and Produce Company, J. J. Barton, President, has been organized.

**DE QUEEN, ARK.**—The Oil Pipe Line from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has been completed. Oil is now being pumped through this point. The telegraph line from Independence, Kansas, to Baton Rouge, is now in good working order.

**DE QUEEN, ARK.**—Mr. T. C. Neislar of Atlanta, Georgia, has in contemplation the building of a cotton seed oil mill at this point. Mr. C. A. Harris and Mr. Winslow Watts of Junction City, Kansas, and Little Rock, Arkansas, have secured a building site and intend to establish a wholesale grocery business.

**DE QUEEN, ARK.**—The Portland Cement Company has made an offer of \$25,000 to the Nichols Oil & Gas Company for its prospect well in the S. E. corner of this county. New York newspapers have it that Mr. Samuel W. Reyburn, President Union Trust Company of Little Rock, and some New Yorkers represented by Mr. Aug. Zinsler of the Yorkville, Arkansas, Bank, have formed a close corporation and will erect a mining plant at a cost of \$200,000, to develop the diamond field near Murfreesboro, Arkansas.

**DE RIDDER, LA.**—Construction of Waterworks plant has been begun. Four thousand feet of water pipe have been received.

**DE RIDDER, LA.**—Incorporated: De Ridder Waterworks Company, \$10,000.

**DE RIDDER, LA.**—The Waters-Pierce Oil Company has built a warehouse 30x60 feet and constructed two standard sized storage tanks.

**DREXEL, MO.**—Incorporated: Bank of Drexel, \$10,000. The Hope Lumber Company, a new concern.

**FORT SMITH, ARK.**—The improvements in the park, track and equipment of the Fort Smith Light & Traction Company, will cost \$40,000. The Fort Smith Wagon Co. is making improvements in its factory, costing \$15,000.

The F. E. Champion Company, broom manufacturers, have used up the broom corn crop grown on 200 acres and several car loads shipped in from Oklahoma. If arrangements can be made to produce the broom corn, the capacity of the factory will be doubled this year (1910). Three hundred acres are to be planted in this crop this spring.

**FORT SMITH, ARK.**—Incorporated: Western Arkansas Gas & Oil Company, \$20,000. Japan is becoming a good customer for cotton, 3,000 bales of which have been shipped from this point to Japan. The annex to the Sparks Memorial Hospital, costing \$25,000, has been formally opened. The main structure with its furnishings has cost \$75,000.

The Iron Mountain Ry. Co. has opened its new passenger station, costing \$30,000. The total real estate sales in Fort Smith during 1909 amounted to \$2,015,000. Incorporated: Van Buren & Fort Smith Ry. Co., \$250,000.

**FORT SMITH, ARK.**—Incorporated: W. H. Hughes & Company, Distillers, \$50,000.

**GRAVETTE, ARK.**—Mr. E. F. Craven has leased a lot and will erect thereon a mill for grinding meal and chops. The building will have an area of 30x50 feet.

**GULFTON MO., (Carl Jct.).**—Mr. J. A. Haston, of Carthage, and associates, will build three concentrating mills here.

**HEAVENER, OKLA.**—The Bliss Furniture Co. is the newest firm opening up for business here. Material for the new railway depot and the new hotel is now on the ground, and construction has been begun.

**HEAVENER, OKLA.**—The Farmers and Merchants Bank has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

**JOPLIN, MO.**—Gates, Madeira & Sawyer are completing a 250-ton concentrating mill on the old Victor Lease.

The Commercial Club has under consideration a proposition from Mr. J. C. Amend to establish a plant for manufacturing car wheels and fish plates.

The General Zinc & Lead Company's Concentrating Mill is being increased in capacity from 150 tons to 300 tons.

**JOPLIN, MO.**—At the present rate of increase in the value of the ore output, the total value of ores mined for the year will be in excess of \$15,000,000. The Tiwaugh Mining Company will erect two 250-ton concentrating mills on their property.

The following named Zinc and Lead Mining Companies are building concentrating mills: Coahuila Mining Co., 150 tons; Boston Duenweg Mine, 100 tons; Red Fox Mining Co., 100 tons; Uncle Joe Company, Sunflower Co., Culpepper Co., 250 tons each, and one mill of 500 tons.

**JOPLIN, MO.**—The Lanyon Zinc Co. has put its second furnace in operation. The Green Castle Mining Co., which has been dormant for some time, has resumed operation of its 100-ton concentrating mill. Mr. R. M. Rudy, of Neosho, has purchased the stock of the Southwestern Mercantile Co. for \$50,000.

According to a recent official appraisalment the Public School property of Joplin is worth \$614,000. The McKindly Concentrating Mill, and the Innovator Concentrating Mill, each with a capacity of 150 tons, and which have been idle for over a year, are to be placed in operation.

Incorporated: Homestake Mining Company, \$150,000. Office at Carl Junction, Mo. The Eastern Investment Company will build a new concentrating mill at Quapaw. E. J. & F. C. Grubel have purchased three building

lots for \$60,000, and will erect thereon a theater building. The Diplomat Mining Company will erect a 150-ton concentrating mill on the Galena Mining Company's land. Mr. B. M. Pulliam of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, will establish a mattress factory. The Independent Powder Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$400,000.

**LAKE CHARLES, LA.**—The Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Company, who are building a saw mill at Kinder, Louisiana, capacity 100,000 feet, will also construct a lumber tram 15 miles in length. Col. L. H. Beach, of the U. S. Engineering Corps, states that the survey for the Interstate Coastal Canal from George's Sound, Florida, to the Rio Grande, has been completed; a canal 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep is to be ultimately constructed. The report on the proposed work is now being compiled.

Organized: Calcasieu Parish Fair Association, \$6,000. Incorporated: Kinder & Northwestern R. R. Co., \$100,000. It is reported that the Frost-Johnson Company has purchased the Joyce interest in the Tremont Lands, 60,000 to 75,000 acres, the same having a stumpage of one billion feet of long leaf yellow pine. These lands are situated in Calcasieu, Winn and Lincoln Parishes. The Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Company, which acquired the Chemical Wood Products Plant of the Bradley-Ramsey Lumber Company several years ago, has concluded to put this plant in operation. It will employ 150 people. The same lumber company will also operate a box factory. The Lake Charles Board of Trade, at a recent election, elected Mr. S. T. Woodring, president.

Mr. Geo. W. Dudley has announced that arrangements have been completed to build a cannery and have same in operation by September 1, 1910. Incorporated: Davis Printing Company, \$4,000. Mr. H. M. Bradley, of Kansas City, to build factory for gasoline motors.

The Lake Charles Loan & Trust Company has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Incorporated: Southern Land & Water Company, \$200,000.

The City Council has ordered the paving of sidewalks on seventeen streets.

**LAKE CHARLES, LA.**—The North American Land & Timber Company has sold to Amand Capon of Antwerp, Belgium, 7,440 acres of land in Cameron Parish. A colony of Hollanders is to be settled on this land. Negotiations are now pending for the sale of a very large acreage of marsh land in the same Parish. This land is to be drained and colonized by parties resident in Chicago, Ill. The Lake Charles Loan and Trust Company has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

J. L. White's New Theatre Building, to cost \$30,000, is now under construction. The Lake Charles Yacht Club will build a club house on Lake Prieu. City Council has let contract for seven miles of sidewalk, to cost \$50,000. Lake Charles Poultry Supply Co., a new firm.

**LAKE CHARLES, LA.**—Incorporated: Calcasieu Louisiana Fair Association, \$50,000.

**LEESVILLE, LA.**—The Southern Telephone Company has acquired by purchase the Southwestern Telephone Company and the Northern



Louisiana Telephone Company. This includes the toll lines from Shreveport to Sabine River, between DeQuincey and Lake Charles, Logansport and Mansfield, Many and Fort Jesup, together with telephone exchanges located at Logansport, Mansfield, Zwolle, Many, Leesville, DeRidder and Merryville; between Junction City and Alexandria, Alexandria and Merryville, Bernice and Farmersville and exchanges at Jonesboro, Dodson, Sabine and Bernice.

Incorporated: P. G. Pye & Co., Ltd., \$10,000, Real Estate. New Dry Goods Store by Jos. Goldblatt. P. S. Morris and F. A. Cook, of Alexandria, Louisiana, are surveying a pipe line through Sabine and DeSoto Parishes for the Standard Oil Co.

LEESVILLE, LA.—Construction of the Alexandria and Western Railroad is to begin very soon at Alexandria. To collect the tax voted here for it, the road must reach Leesville by November 1. Improvements under way: Concrete walks, \$15,000; S. R. West and Bray Brothers Buildings, \$9,000; T. Barlett Building, \$4,000; G. D. Tree residence, \$1,900; National Hotel improvements, \$3,200.

MANSFIELD, LA.—The Logan Lumber Company has acquired of E. W. Hamlin of Cincinnati, a tract of timber land in the south part of the parish, at a cost of \$100,000.

MANSFIELD, LA.—W. C. Pegues will build a 50 stand, 70 saw cotton gin near the K. C. S. Depot. Organized: DeSoto Parish Fair Ass'n, \$5,000. The Logan Lumber Interests will build a single band sawmill in North Mansfield, the same to have 50,000 feet daily capacity and to employ from 40 to 50 men. The average cost per mile of the seven miles of new road constructed in this parish has been \$730 per mile.

Messrs. W. F. and S. A. Pegues have purchased the timber holdings of the Roberts-Brown Lumber Company at Trenton, 4 miles south of Mansfield, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, and will at once erect a sawmill at that point.

The Higgins Oil Company of Beaumont, Texas, have stopped drilling on their third well in the DeSoto Oil Field. Having failed to develop oil it now looks as if the field will be abandoned.

MANY, LA.—Organized: Sabine Parish Fair Assn., \$5,000.

MENA, ARK.—The Mena Canning, Shipping & Manufacturing Company have ordered a cannery outfit of 10,000 cans daily capacity, and have ordered seeds for 50 acres of cantaloupes. The local broom factory has contracted for 200 acres in broom corn.

MENA, ARK.—The Hendricks Academy, which has been closed for some years, is to be immediately remodeled at a cost of \$5,000 and opened in September. Prof. W. D. Sharp with ten teachers will be in charge.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—The property of the Lanyon Zinc Company has been sold to the bondholders of this company for \$265,550. The Company will be reorganized with \$1,000,000 capital stock.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—The Pittsburg & Cherokee Coal & Mining Company has located a new coal camp on the Joplin & Pittsburg

Electric Railway, five miles west of Pittsburg. New shafts are to be sunk at an early day.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The Engineers of the War Department have recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the improvement of the Port Arthur Ship Canal and the Channel through the pass. It is recommended to deepen the canal to 26 feet from Port Arthur to the sea, the ship basin to be enlarged to be 700 by 1,700 feet in area, and the ship canal to be 150 feet wide instead of 100 feet as now.

On March 21 there were in the slips fourteen large vessels, of which six were oil carriers in the trade between this port and North Atlantic ports. The others were transatlantic freighters destined for Europe and Africa. Of the ships in port, the Cranley will take three million feet of lumber to Africa, the Barcelona will take grain and cotton seed products to Hamburg, the Evaline takes lumber, the Wanderer, lumber to Bremen, the Adelheid, lumber to Rotterdam, etc.

Mr. E. H. Young, Cotton Seed Exporter of Galveston, has booked 5,500 tons of oil cake on Steamer Rhyde via Port Arthur to Denmark. The plans for the new Federal Building, for which the sum of \$125,000 has been appropriated, have been completed and submitted for approval. The rails and trolley wires of the electric street car line have been received, and it is now thought that the line will be in operation by the middle of May.

At a public meeting held on February 24, it was resolved to raise the sum of \$100,000 to \$150,000 and rebuild the pleasure pier running out into Lake Sabine, which, last year, was badly damaged by fire. The existing structure is to be entirely removed. As now planned, the new resort is to occupy the site of the old Pleasure Pier, but will be much larger and will be a permanent affair. Two concrete walls, sixty feet apart, are to be built out into the lake 2,000 feet; the space between the walls to be filled in with soil dredged from the lake. This will make a causeway sixty feet wide, elevated six or seven feet above mean low tide. A portion of the causeway is to be used as a midway for resort features and attractions. A part of the space is to be allotted to an electric car line and a board walk. At the entrance to the pier will be an approach 80 feet wide, and a great arch of concrete.

The College Commission of the Methodist Church has accepted the donation of \$100,000, offered by Mr. Gates, for the location of a college at Port Arthur. Plans have been completed for a new theater and an Elks Lodge Building.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—An 800 horsepower turbine engine has been installed in the Port Arthur Water Works Plant, thereby doubling the daily capacity. Picton & Company have received a contract for placing a concrete cap on the Sabine Jetty, the same to cost \$170,000. The Canning plant of the Texas Oil Co., valued at \$75,000, recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The Port Arthur Traction Company has increased its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The first

car of this company was started May 24, when it made a round trip to the Docks.

**SALLISAW, OKLA.**—The Sallisaw Oil Company has set its machinery in motion and will bore a test well to a depth of 3,500 feet, if necessary, for either gas or oil.

**SHREVEPORT, LA.**—The Gulf Refining Company has completed an oil well in Marion County, Texas, due west of Hart's Ferry. The company has let contracts for two storage tanks at the well and has arranged to lay a pipe line to Mooringsport, a distance of twenty miles. This extends the Caddo Oil Field into Texas. A 200-barrel oil well has been brought in at Vivian, La.

The Big Pine Lumber Company of Colfax, Louisiana, has purchased the holdings of the Ozone Lumber Company for \$375,000, and secures 110,000,000 feet of timber, mill site and tram, etc. The timber is to be manufactured at Colfax, Louisiana.

**SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.**—Incorporated State Bank of Sulphur Springs, \$25,000. Under construction Stone Bank Building, \$25,000. Kihlberg Hotel undergoing extensive repairs.

**SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.**—Mr. C. E. Larson has acquired control of the Kihlberg Hotel and will equip it with an electric elevator, electric fans in the dining room, a cold storage room, cement sidewalks on the grounds, and other improvements, adding to the comfort and beauty of this hotel. Mr. Larson will have general charge of the hotel and its management.

The installation of a waterworks system for the town is now under serious consideration.

**TEXARKANA, TEX.**—Messrs. James Merry and C. W. Smalley, of the Imperial Glass Company of Pittsburg, Pa., have taken options

on 40,000 acres of glass sands and lands on which there are indications of oil and gas. By May 1 they are to decide definitely as to the construction of glass works, to cost \$100,000 and to employ from 60 to 65 people. Contract let for the construction of the McShane Building to cost \$5,228.

The paid up capital of the Texarkana Trust Company has been increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Organized by W. W. Campbell and T. L. McKinnon, a furniture company, capital stock \$20,000. This concern will manufacture parlor suits, porch settees, lawn swings, etc. The construction of the new Federal Court Building, cost \$150,000, is making good progress. Mr. Eugene Schuster has purchased 2,000 acres of land near the city for the purpose of raising hogs and maintaining a packing plant.

**TEXARKANA, TEX.**—Organized: Walker-Johns Land & Timber Co. Organized: Highland Peach Co., offices Horatio, Ark.

The Naples Hardwood Lumber Company will establish a flooring mill here, with a weekly output of 3 car loads of flooring. The mill will employ 40 people. A stock company is being organized to build a brick plant of 30,000 daily capacity.

**TEXARKANA, TEX.**—At a general election \$50,000 in bonds were voted for the construction of a high school on the East Side.

**VANDERVOORT, ARK.**—The local Truck, Fruit and Stock Growers Ass'n, F. F. Rose, President, will plant 35 acres in potatoes, 10 acres in onions and 8 acres in cabbage this year. The marketing of the entire crop has been arranged for.

**WESTLINE, MO.**—Organized: The Bank of Westline, capital \$10,000. Charles Barnett, Cashier.

## LAND AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS ALONG THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company has no lands to sell and is not financially interested in any way in the sale of lands along its line. The following named land and real estate agents are not agents of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and handle lands entirely on their own responsibility, but are recommended to the Company as reputable men engaged in the real estate business in the various cities and towns along the line.

Drexel, Mo.—Geo. W. Depue, Farm Lands.  
Drexel, Mo.—J. B. Wilson, Farm Lands.  
Drexel, Mo.—D. E. Crutcher, Farm Lands.  
Amoret, Mo.—C. H. Hutchins, Prairie Farm Lands, Coal Lands.  
Hume, Mo.—Wayts & Beadle, Prairie Farm Lands.  
Hume, Mo.—Curtis Real Estate Co., Farms and Ranches.  
Stotesbury, Mo.—D. A. Beck Real Estate Co.  
Joplin, Mo.—Marion Staples, Farm and Lead and Zinc Lands.  
McDonald Land & Mining Co., Miners Bank Bldg., Joplin, Mo.  
Neosho, Mo.—R. B. Rudy, Farms, Fruit Lands, Mineral Lands.  
Goodman, Mo.—J. O. Pogue, Fruit and Farm Lands.  
Goodman, Mo.—G. W. Whited, Farm and Fruit Lands.  
Anderson, Mo.—W. J. Chambliss, Fruit and Farm Lands.  
Esk Springs, Mo.—Jno. W. Miller, Fruit and Farm Lands.  
Noel, Mo.—H. C. Alexander, Fruit and Farm Lands.  
Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. F. Church, Fruit and Farm Lands.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Missouri Interstate Land Company.  
Gravette, Ark.—J. T. Oswalt, Fruit and Farm Lands.  
Decatur, Ark.—J. M. Collins, J. S. Hunsaker, Fruit and Farm Lands.  
Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale, Fruit and Farm Lands.  
Gentry, Ark.—Griffin & Wasson, Farm and City Property.  
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Ozark Investment Co., A. W. Perrine, Secy.  
Westville, Okla.—Von Hartmann Realty Co., Farm Lands, Timber Lands.  
Stilwell, Okla.—Stilwell Land Co., Corn, Cotton and Fruit Lands.  
Sallisaw, Okla.—Sallisaw Realty Co., Cotton, Corn and Fruit Lands.  
Poteau, Okla.—Beard & McClure, Corn, Cotton and Fruit Lands.  
Heavener, Okla.—Stewart & Fowler, Corn, Cotton, Timber Lands.  
Mena, Ark.—Dennis, Kelley & Stratton, General Farm and Fruit Lands.  
Hatfield, Ark.—Geo. J. Arnold.  
Cove, Ark.—Barton & Register, Farms and Orchard Lands.



## CURRENT EVENTS

Cove, Ark.—T. P. Fulton, Fruit, Truck and Farm Lands.  
Vandervoort, Ark.—Shafer & Hammond, Janssen Realty Co., Farm Lands.  
Waldron, Ark.—John D. Baker, General Farm Lands, Timber.  
Gillham, Ark.—Gillham Real Estate Co.  
DeQueen, Ark.—H. C. Towson, Cotton, Corn, Fruit and Truck Lands.  
DeQueen, Ark.—Farmers & Merchants Bank and Trust Co., T. E. Brown, Mgr.  
Lockesburg, Ark.—G. A. Nail, A. Rawlins.  
Horatio, Ark.—Neal & Everett.  
Horatio, Ark.—Sessions & Pride, Farm and Fruit Lands.  
Granniss, Ark.—E. H. Poe.  
Wickes, Ark.—Ridgeway & Greene.  
Winthrop, Ark.—Sessions Land Co., Farm, Fruit and Truck Lands, Timber.  
Ashdown, Ark.—Southern Realty & Trust Co., Farm and Timber Lands.  
Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Farm and Timber Lands.  
Texarkana, Tex.—G. A. Hays, Farms, City and Suburban Property.  
Texarkana, Tex.—M. C. Wade, Farms, Ranches, Timber Lands.  
Shreveport, La.—Wm. Hamilton & Co., Farm, Timber and Oil Lands.  
New South Land Co., Farm and Timber Lands.  
Mansfield, La.—De Soto Industrial Co., J. L. Logan, president.  
Leesville, La.—Leesville Real Estate and Improvement Co.  
Pickering, La.—Granniss Plantation Fruit and Truck Colony, J. D. La Brie, 504 Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Gen. Agent.  
DeRidder, La.—Frank V. Howard, Cut Over Lands for Farming and Fruit.  
Beaumont, Tex.—W. W. Ward, Rice and Orange Lands.  
Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co., Rice, Cotton and Fruit and Truck Lands.  
Beaumont, Tex.—Junker & Edwards, Rice, Cotton, Corn and Fruit Lands.  
DeQuincy, La.—J. Lee Herford, General Farming Lands.  
Lake Charles, La.—Ben M. Foster, Orange Land Co., Rice, Farm and Fruit and Truck Lands; North Am. Land & Timber Co., Rice Lands.  
Port Arthur, Tex.—Jan Van Tyen, Rice and Truck Lands.

**Indian Lands, Oklahoma**

Dana H. Kelsey, U. S. Ind. Agt., Muskogee, Okla.

**U. S. Homestead Lands**

Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.

## Indian Lands, Oklahoma

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The following named parties, resident in the towns along the line, who are however not connected with the Kansas City Southern Railway in any manner, will be pleased to furnish information concerning local conditions and opportunities for business in their respective towns and cities:

Amoret, Mo.—Bank of Amoret.  
Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, Geo. V. Boswell, secretary.  
Anderson, Mo.—Commercial Club, Bert Dunn, secretary.  
Ashdown, Ark.—Little River County Bank, W. C. Martin, cashier.  
Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, T. W. Larkin, secretary.  
Cove, Ark.—Boosters Club, T. P. Fulton, secretary.  
De Ridder, La.—De Ridder State Bank.  
Drexel, Mo.—Interstate Bank, C. C. Cable, cashier.  
De Queen, Ark.—Farmers and Merchants Bank and Trust Co., T. E. Brown, manager.  
Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club, Paul B. Bigger, secretary.  
Grannis, Ark.—First Bank of Grannis, Jno. P. Logan, cashier.  
Grannis, Mo.—Boosters Club.  
Gravette, Ark.—Commercial Club, Herb. Lewis, secretary.  
Heavener, Okla.—Commercial Club, Frank Richards, secretary.  
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Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, Jno. M. Marshall, secretary.  
Leesville, La.—Commercial Club, Geo. H. Schweitzer, secretary.  
Mansfield, La.—Bank of Commerce, Ben Johnson, cashier.

Many, La.—Sabine Valley Bank, Frank Hunter, cashier.  
Mena, Ark.—G. B. Wood, Gen. Agt. K. C. S. Ry.  
Neosho, Mo.—Commercial Club, Lee D. Bell, secretary.  
Pittsburg, Kans.—Commercial Club, Clyde Moore, secretary.  
Port Arthur, Tex.—Citizens' League, Jan van Tyen, cashier.  
Port Arthur, Tex.—Board of Trade, O. Owen, secretary.  
Port Arthur, Tex.—First National Bank, Geo. M. Craig, president.  
Poteau, Okla.—Chamber of Commerce, R. L. Kidd, secretary.  
Richards, Mo.—Bank of Richards, L. D. Huffaker, cashier.  
Sallisaw, Okla.—Commercial Club.  
Siloam Springs—Commercial League, Tom. Williams, Secy.  
Siloam Springs, Ark.—State Bank, W. T. La Follette, cashier.  
Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Commercial Club, C. E. Larson.  
Stilwell, Okla.—Bank of Stilwell.  
Shreveport, La.—Progressive League, S. J. Zeigler, secretary.  
Spiro, Okla.—Commercial Club.  
Texarkana, Tex.—Commercial Club, V. E. Buron, Secy.  
Texarkana, Tex.—Boosters Club.  
Waldron, Ark.—First National Bank.  
Westville, Okla.—Peoples' Bank, K. G. Comfort, cashier.  
Wickes, Ark.—Boosters Club.

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Anderson, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, W. Ed. Roark, secretary.  
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Beaumont, Tex.—Citrus Growers' Association, Geo. A. Smith, president.  
Beaumont, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association.  
Bloomburg, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association, J. B. Simonds, secretary.  
Cove, Ark.—Cove Fruit and Truck Growers' Association, B. J. Spencer, secretary.  
De Queen, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, A. Johnson, secretary.  
De Queen, Ark.—De Queen Canning Co.  
Decatur, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, John Kuebler, secretary.  
Decatur, Ark.—Plank Fruit Company, E. N. Plank, secretary.  
Decatur, Ark.—Holland-American Fruit Products Co.  
De Ridder, La.—Long-Bell Experimental Farm, T. S. Granberry, manager.  
Gentry, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. W. Patterson, secretary. Fruit Growers' Union, Charles Wiberg, Secretary.

Grannis, Ark.—Horticultural Association, J. A. Burdette, secretary.  
Gravette, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, O. J. Halliday, secretary.  
Lake Charles—Truck Growers' Assn., Ben M. Foster, Secy.  
Leesville, La.—Farmers' Union, R. H. Bonham, secretary.  
Mansfield, La.—Mansfield Truck Growers' Association.  
Mena, Ark.—Polk County Horticultural Society, M. S. Schermerhorn, secretary.  
Neosho, Mo.—Fruit Growers' Association, J. H. Christian, secretary.  
Neosho, Mo.—Southwest Fruit Growers' Association, Geo. Hatzfeld, secretary.  
Noel, Mo.—Berry Growers' Association, C. C. Taylor, secretary.  
Orange, La.—Truck Growers', Wm. Reagan.  
Shreveport, La.—North Louisiana Fruit and Truck Growers' Association.  
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Association, H. W. Hubbard, secretary.  
Stilwell, Okla.—Fruit Growers' Association, Lowry Davis, secretary.  
Texarkana, Tex.—Truck Growers' Association.

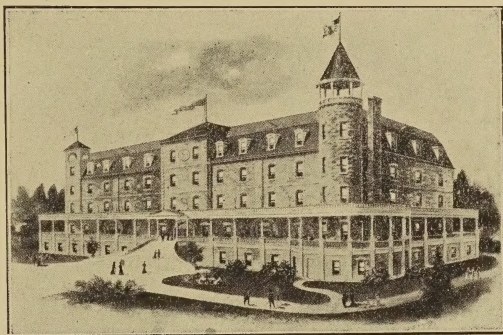


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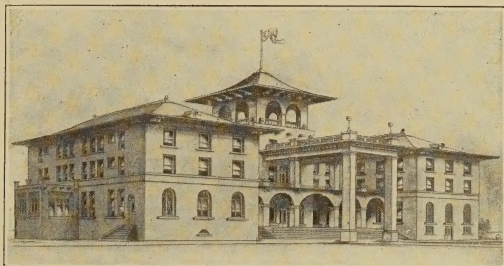
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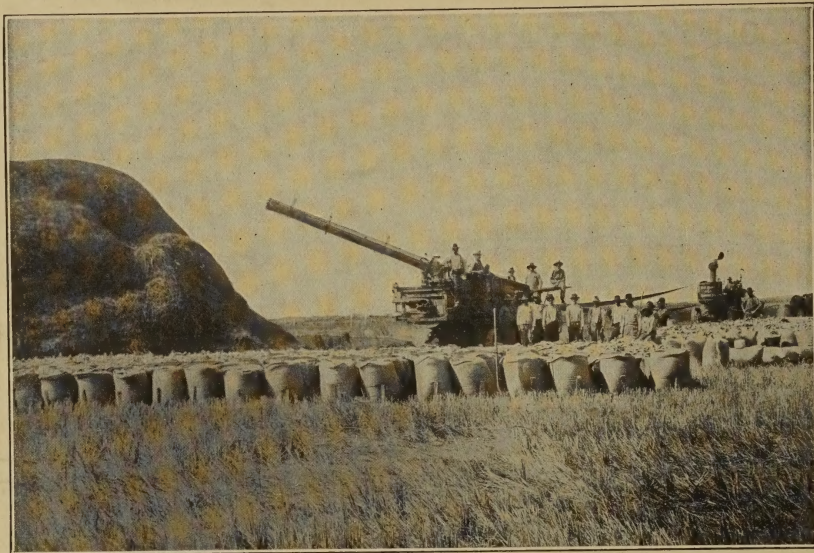
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